



भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)

केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administration of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 1973

का. आ. 2951.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 85-घर्घोड़ा सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री नकुल, केशरचुवा, पो. धोराभाट, तहसील घर्घोड़ा, जिला रायगढ़, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्बन्ध सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री नकुल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. म. प्र.-वि. स./85/72(24)]

(3513)

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 30th August, 1973

S.O. 2951.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Nakul, Kesharchuwa, P. O. Dheurbhata, Tahsil Gharghoda, District Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 85-Gharghoda constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Nakul to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/85/72(24)]

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 11 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2952.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च में हुए मध्य प्रदेश के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 252-इन्दौर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मेहताब सिंह छोट्टे लाल लहरी, 9-नेहरू नगर, इन्दौर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दी जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मेहताब सिंह छोट्टे लाल लहरी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. म. प्र./वि.सं./252/72(26)]

ORDER

New Delhi, 11th September, 1973

S.O. 2952.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mehtab Singh Chhotelal Lehri, 9, Nehru Nagar, Indore, District Indore (Madhya Pradesh) who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 252-Indore-II constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mehtab Singh Chhotelal Lehri to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/252/72(26)]

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2953.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए बिहार विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 298-खूँटी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अम्बुलन हेमरोम, मार्टिन बंगला, खूँटी (कमठा) जिला रांची (बिहार) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान

हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा श्री अम्बुलन हेमरोम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. बिहार-वि. स./298/72(27)]

ए. एन. सैन, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th September, 1973

S.O. 2953.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ambulan Hemron, Martin Bungalow Khunti (Kamta) Ranchi who was a contesting candidate for election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from 298-Khunti constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ambulan Hemron to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. BR-LA/298/72(27)]

A. N. SEN, Secy.

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2954.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए हरयाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 73-हिंसा सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रघवीर सिंह, नई मण्डी, हिंसा (हरयाणा), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री रघवीर सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. हर. वि. स./73/72(7)]

बी. एन. भारद्वाज, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th September, 1973

S.O. 2954.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Raghbir Singh, Nai Mandi, Hissar (Haryana), a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly from 73-Hissar Assembly Constituency held in March, 1972, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder :

2. And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

3. Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Raghbir Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/73/72 (7)]

B. N. BHARDWAJ, Secy.

अज्ञात

नई दिल्ली, 13 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2955.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च 1972 में हुए गुजरात विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 97-मोडासा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रामाभाई वंकर ग्राम डाबली, ताल्लुका मोडासा, जिला सबरकंठा (गुजरात), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यत्तः उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री रामाभाई पामाभाई वंकर को संसद के किसी सदन के या राज्य-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुनने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. गुज. वि. स./97/72(81)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th September, 1973

S.O. 2955.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ramabhai Pamabhai Vankar, At Davli, Taluka Modasa, District Sabarkantha (Gujarat), a contesting candidate in the general election held in March, 1972, to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 97-Modasa constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Vankar Ramabhai Pamabhai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. GJ-LA/97/72 (31)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2956.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए मैसूर विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 76-चामराजपेट सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री एच. एम. इस्माइल, एडवाकेट, 42-रिसालदार स्ट्रीट, सेशाद्रीपुरम बंगलूर-20, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यत्तः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री एच. एम. इस्माइल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुनने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. मैसूर-वि. स./76/72]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1973

S.O. 2956.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri H. M. Ismail Advocate, 42, Risaldar Street, Seshadripuram, Bangalore-20, a contesting candidate for the general election to the Mysore Legislative Assembly held in March, 1972, from 76-Chamarajpet constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses, within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri H. M. Ismail to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a state for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/76/72]

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 2957.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए पंजाब विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 48-सुल्तानपुर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बन्ता, ग्राम रत्तरा, डाकखाना फत्तुधिंगा, जिला कपूरथला (पंजाब) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री बन्ता को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. पंजाब-वि. स./48/72(19)]

वी. नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi-1, the 18th September, 1973

S.O. 2957.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Banta, Village Rattrra, Post Office Fattu Dhinga, District Kapurthala (Punjab), a contesting candidate in the general election held in March, 1972, to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from 48-Sultanpur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Banta to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. PB-LA/48/72(19)]

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

बिधि, न्याय व कर्मवी कार्य मंत्रालय

(न्याय विभाग)

नोटिस

नई दिल्ली, 1 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 2958.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नोटरी रूल्स), 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी को श्री एच. बी. छत्रपति, एडवोकेट तथा सॉलिसेटर 71, प्रीतमनगर, सीलरा ब्रिज,

अहमदाबाद-6 ने उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन गुजरात राज्य में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नोटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजा है ।

उक्त व्यक्ति की लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियाँ हों तो ये इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौदह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें ।

[सं. 22/39/73-न्याय]

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Justice)

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1973

NOTICE

S.O. 2958.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri H. V. Chhatrapati, Advocate and Solicitor, 71, Pritamnagar, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-6, for appointment as a Notary to practise in the State of Gujarat.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days on the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 22/39/73-Jus.]

नोटिस

का. आ. 2959.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नोटरीज रूल्स), 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी को श्री एच. एम. भगत एडवोकेट तथा सॉलिसेटर, बैंक आफ इंडिया बिल्डिंग भद्रा, अहमदाबाद-1 ने उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन, गुजरात राज्य में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नोटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजा है ।

उक्त व्यक्ति की लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियाँ हों तो ये इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौदह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें ।

[सं. 22/45/73-न्यायिक]

NOTICE

S.O. 2959.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri H. M. Bhagat, Advocate and Solicitor, Bank of India Building, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-1, for appointment as a Notary to practise in the State of Gujarat.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days on the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 22/45/73-Jus.]

नोटिस

नई दिल्ली, 1 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 2960.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नोटरीय रूल्स), 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी को श्री रमेश जे. मेहता, एडवोकेट, दिवाली पोल नडियाद (जिला कैरा) ने उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन, गुजरात राज्य के कैरा व पंचमहल जिला में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नोटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजा है।

उक्त व्यक्ति की लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियाँ हों तो वे इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौदह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें।

[सं. 22/29/73-न्याय]

कै. त्यागराजन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा उप-सचिव

NOTICE

S.O. 2960.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Ramesh J. Mehta, Advocate, Dewali Pole Nadiad (District Kaira) for appointment as a Notary to practise in the Districts of Kaira and Panchmahals of the Gujarat State.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days on the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 22/29/73-Jus.]

K. THYAGA RAJAN, Competent Authority and Dy. Secy

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 1973

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 2961.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उस शुल्क से, जो उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा मैसर्स भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के पक्ष में निष्पादित एक करोड़, अठानवे लाख, दो हजार आठ सौ और उन्तालीस रुपये और तिरपन पैसे के मूल्य के वसूली पर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभार्य है, छूट देती है।

[सं. 28/स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 471/53/73-सीमा-शुल्क7]

जे. रामकृष्णन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE)

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1973

STAMPS

S.O. 2961.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which ten promissory notes of the value of One crore, ninety-eight lakhs, two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine rupees and fifty three paise executed by the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board in favour of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 28/Stamp/File No. 471/53/73-cus VII.]

J. RAMAKRISHNAN, Under Secy.

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क समाहर्ता का कार्यालय)

गुंटूर, 16 अगस्त, 1973

(विनांक 5-2-1972 को भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-2, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड-2 में पृष्ठ सं. 684-689 में दी गई) विनांक 4 जून, 1971 की अधिसूचना सं. 1/71-के. उत्पाद का संशोधन।

का. आ. 2962.—स्तंभ 4 में क्रम सं. 20 के तथा उप समाहर्ता के सामने दिए गए आंकड़े अर्थात् 750 रु. के स्थान पर '1500 रु. पढ़े जाएँ'।

[सी. सं. 4/8/71-एस. टी.]

ए. एस. आर्. जफर, समाहर्ता

साक्ष्यिक

हस्ता/- अपठनीय

अधीक्षक (तकनीकी)

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CENTRAL EXCISE
CORRIGENDUM

Guntur, 16th August, 1973

Amendment to Notification No. 1/71-CE dated 4th June, 1971 (appearing at Pages 684 to 689 of Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-section II dated February 5th, 1972)

S.O. 2962.—Against Sl. No. 20 in Col. 4 for the figures Rs. 750/- against Deputy Collector, read "Rs. 1500/-"

Attested
Sd/- Illegible
Superintendent
(Tech)

[C. No. IV/8/*/71-St]
Sd/- A. S. JAFFAR, Collector.

(कार्यालय समाहर्ता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क)

(मध्य प्रदेश एवं विदर्भ)

नागपुर, 15 सितम्बर, 1973

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क)

का. आ. 2963.—केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं आर. एन. शुक्ला, आर्. एस. समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नागपुर, मध्यप्रदेश एवं विदर्भ समाहर्ताक्षेत्र में, उन अधिकारियों को जो सहायक समाहर्ता के पद से न्यून न हों, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 173-क के अंतर्गत समाहर्ता के अधिकारों के प्रयोग का प्राधिकार देता हूँ।

[सं. 3/1973 सी. सं. 5(ए)7-1/64/सीएक्स 1 पीटी 2]

आर. एन. शुक्ला, समाहर्ता

आक्षेपित

अपठनीय

सहायक समाहर्ता

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CENTRAL EXCISE

M. P. & Vidharba

Nagpur, the 15th September, 1973

(Central Excise)

S.O. 2963.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I, R. N. Shukla; I.R.S., Collector of Central Excise, Nagpur, authorise the Officers not below the rank of an Assistant Collector in the Central Excise Collectorate of M.P. & Vidharbha, to exercise the powers of the Collector under Rule 173-M of Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Notification No. 3 of 1973 C. No. V(a) 7-1/64/CX, IPTII]

R. N. SHUKLA, Collector

Attested
(Sd.) Illegible
Asst. Controller

व्यापार मंत्रालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 2964.—यतः भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अकादमिक रसायनों से संबंधित अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1270, तारीख 25 मार्च, 1966 में संशोधन के लिए कीतपय प्रस्ताव निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की अपेक्षाानुसार भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2757, तारीख 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (2), तारीख 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे ;

और यतः उनसे संभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से 6 नवम्बर, 1972 तक आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे ;

और यतः उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और यतः उक्त प्रारूप पर जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है ।

अतः, अब, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, यह राय होने पर कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. 1270, ता. 25 मार्च, 1966 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में क्रम सं. तथा प्रविष्टि “3 सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल (बैट्री श्रेणी)” का लोप कर दिया जाएगा और परिणामस्वरूप क्रम सं. 4 से 21 तक के क्रमशः क्रम सं. 3 से 20 तक के रूप में पुनः संख्यांकित किया जाएगा ।

यह आदेश 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को प्रवृत्त होगा ।

[सं. 6(35)/72-नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1973

S.O. 2964.—Whereas, for the development of the export trade of India, certain proposals for amending the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. S.O. 1270, dated the 25th March, 1966, regarding inorganic chemicals were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii), dated the 7th October, 1972, under the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Foreign Trade, No. S.O. 2757, dated the 7th October, 1972 ;

And whereas the objections and suggestions were invited till the 6th November, 1972, from all persons likely to be affected thereby ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 7th October, 1972 ;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government, after consulting the Export Inspection Council, being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1270, dated the 25th March, 1966, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification, the Serial No. and entry “3. Sulphuric Acid (battery grade)” shall be omitted and consequently Serial Nos. 4 to 21 shall be renumbered as Serial Nos 3 to 20 respectively.

This Order shall come into force on the 27th October, 1973.

[No. 6(35)/72-EI&EP.]

का. आ. 2965.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार अकादमिक रसायन निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम अकादमिक रसायन निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1973 है ।

(2) ये 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को प्रवृत्त होंगे ।

2. अकादमिक रसायनों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 की अनुसूची में क्रम सं. तथा प्रविष्टि “3 सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल (बैट्री श्रेणी)” का लोप कर दिया जाएगा और परिणामस्वरूप क्रम सं. 4 से 21 तक के क्रमशः 3 से 20 तक के रूप में पुनः संख्यांकित किया जाएगा ।

[सं. 6(35)/72-नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

S.O. 2965.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Inorganic Chemical (Inspection) Rules, 1966 :

1. (1) These rules may be called the Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force on the 27th October, 1973.

2. In the Schedule to the Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Rules, 1966, the Serial No. and entry “3. Sulphuric Acid (battery grade)” shall be omitted and consequently Serial Numbers 4 to 21 shall be re-numbered as Serial Nos. 3 to 20 respectively.

[No. 6(35)/72-EI&EP.]

का. आ. 2966.—यतः निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत

सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1272, तारीख 25 मार्च, 1968 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती हैं, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची 2 में क्रम सं. तथा प्रविष्टि "3 सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल (बैट्री श्रेणी)" का लोप कर दिया जाएगा और परिणाम स्वरूप क्रम सं. 4 से 21 तक को क्रमशः क्रम सं. 3 से 20 तक में पुनः संख्यांकित किया जाएगा।

यह अधिसूचना 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं. 6(35)/72-नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

S.O. 2966.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce, No. S.O. 1272, dated the 25th March, 1966, namely:—

In Schedule II to the said Notification, the Serial No. and the entry "3. Sulphuric Acid (Battery grade)". shall be omitted and consequently Serial Nos. 4 to 21 shall be re-numbered as Serial Nos. 3 to 20 respectively.

This notification shall come into force on the 27th October, 1973.

[No. 6(35)/72-EI&EP.]

आदेश

का. आ. 2967.—यतः भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के अधीन लाने के लिए कतिपय प्रस्ताव निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का. आ. 2756, तारीख 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 के साथ भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2) तारीख 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे ;

और यतः उनसे संभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से 6 नवम्बर, 1972 तक आक्षेप और सूझाव मांगे गए थे ;

और यतः उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 7 अक्टूबर, 1972 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और यतः उक्त प्रारूप पर जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सूझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है ;

अतः अब, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात परीक्ष से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् और यह राय होने पर कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है—

(1) यह अधिसूचना अधिसूचित करती है कि सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण किया जाएगा ;

(2) (क) इस आदेश के उपाबंध में दिए गए सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की विनिर्दिष्टियों को सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के लिए मानक विनिर्दिष्टियों के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है, और

(ख) क्रेता और निर्यातकर्ता के बीच हुए संबंध निर्यात सौदा में अनुबंध विनिर्दिष्टियों को मान्यता दी जाती

है, परन्तु ऐसी विनिर्दिष्टियां उक्त उपाबंध में विहित अपेक्षाओं से कम न हों ;

(3) सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1973 के अनुसार निरीक्षण के प्रकार को निरीक्षण के उस प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जो कि सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल को लागू होगा।

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान ऐसे सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के निर्यात का तब तक प्रतिबंध करती है, जब तक उसके साथ निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित किसी निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण द्वारा विधा गया इस आशय का प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल निर्यातयोग्य है।

2. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के (1 किलोग्राम से अनधिक) नमूनों के स्थल, जल या वायु मार्ग द्वारा भावी क्रेताओं के निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगी।

3. यह आदेश 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को प्रवृत्त होगा।

उपाबंध-1

सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के लिए विनिर्दिष्टियां

1. श्रेणियां.—जैसा कि नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की चार श्रेणियां होंगी, अर्थात्, तकनीकी, बैट्री (सांद्रित और तनु) शुद्ध तथा वैश्लेषिक अभिकर्मक।

2. तकनीकी श्रेणी.—तकनीकी श्रेणी के सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का रंग भूरे रंग से अधिक गहरा नहीं होगा। क्रेता तथा निर्यातकर्ता के बीच करार के अधीन रहते हुए अम्ल के विशिष्ट घनत्व और सांद्रता के सिवाय नीचे सारणी में दी गई अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला उक्त अम्ल अधिक तनु या अधिक सांद्र रूप में भी भेजा जा सकता है।

3. बैट्री श्रेणी (सांद्रित और तनु).—बैट्री श्रेणी का सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल रंगहीन द्रव्य होगा, समान मात्रा में आसुत-जल को मिलाने पर सांद्रित अम्ल और यथामात्र तनुकृत अम्ल निलंबित द्रव्य और अन्य द्रव्य अशुद्धताओं से मुक्त होंगे। क्रेता तथा निर्यातकर्ता के बीच करार के अधीन रहते हुए, अम्ल के विशिष्ट घनत्व तथा सांद्रता के सिवाय नीचे सारणी में दी गई अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला उक्त अम्ल अधिक तनु या अधिक सांद्र रूप में भी भेजा जा सकता है।

4. शुद्ध तथा वैश्लेषिक अभिकर्मक.—शुद्ध या वैश्लेषिक अभिकर्मक श्रेणी का सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल रंगहीन द्रव्य होगा, जो निलंबित द्रव्य और अन्य द्रव्य अशुद्धताओं से मुक्त होगा।

5. अन्य अपेक्षाएं.—सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के लिए सम्बंध भारतीय मानक विनिर्दिष्ट के अनुसार नमूना लिए जाने तथा परीक्षण किए जाने पर द्रव्य नीचे सारणी में दी गई अपेक्षाओं के भी अनुरूप होगा।

सारणी
सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के लिए अपेक्षाएं

क्रम सं०	लक्षण	तकनीकी	श्रेणी की अपेक्षाएं			
			सांद्रित	तनु	शुद्ध	वैश्लेषिक अधिकतम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	आपेक्षिक गुरुत्व 25°/25° C कम से कम	1.825	1.825	1.216	1.825	1.825
(2)	सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल (यथा H ₂ SO ₄) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, कम से कम	95.0	95.0	29.7	95.0	96.0
(3)	प्रचलन पर अवशेष, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	0.2	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.0025
(4)	लोहा (यथा Fe) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	0.05	0.002	0.0006	0.001	0.0001
(5)	क्लोराइड (यथा Cl) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.001	0.0003	0.0035	0.0003
(6)	भारी धातुएं (यथा Pb) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	0.005	—	—	0.002	0.0002
(7)	संक्रिया (यथा AS ₂ O ₃) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	0.01	0.0003	0.0001	0.0005	0.0001
(8)	आक्सीकरणीय प्रशुद्धताएं (यथा SO ₂)	—	* परीक्षण में सही उतरना	परीक्षण में सही उतरना	भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिक से अधिक 0.004	भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिक से अधिक 0.0005
(9)	कार्बोनिक द्रव्य	—**	परीक्षा में सही उतरना	—	—	—
(10)	नाइट्रेट्स (यथा NO ₃), भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	—	—	—	0.00002
(11)	अमोनिया (यथा NH ₃), भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	—	—	—	0.0005
(12)	सिलिनियम (यथा Se), भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.002	0.0006	—	—
(13)	मैंगनीज (यथा Mn), भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.0001	0.00003	—	—
(14)	तांबा (यथा Cu) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.003	0.001	—	—
(15)	जस्ता (यथा Zn) भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.003	0.001	—	—
(16)	नाइट्रेट्स, नाइट्रेट्स तथा अमोनिया (यथा N), भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत, अधिक से अधिक	—	0.003	0.001	0.003	—

* आक्सीकरणीय प्रशुद्धताओं के लिए परीक्षा:— KMnO₄

बोल-टोक 0.01N

(क) बैट्री श्रेणी के अम्ल (सांद्रित या तनु) के लिए—

एक मिलीमीटर द्रव्य को बस मिलीलीटर पानी में बोलिए, ठण्डा कीजिए और उसमें 0.01 N पोटेशियम परमैंगनेट का एक मिली-लिट्र डोल मिलाइए। यदि डोल का गुलाबी रंग तुरंत ही समाप्त न हो जाए तो द्रव्य को परीक्षण में सफल माना जाएगा।

(ख) शुद्ध श्रेणी के अम्ल के लिए—20 मिलीलीटर द्रव्य व 60 मिलीलीटर पानी में चलाते हुए, धीरे-धीरे मिलाइए, डण्डा कीजिए और उसमें पोटेशियम परमैंगनेट का 4 मिलीलीटर घोल मिलाइए। यदि यह मिश्रण 5 मिनट तक गुलाबी रहता है तो यह मान लिया जाना चाहिए कि सारणी में विहित सुसंगत सीमा का अतिक्रमण नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) बैक्टीरियल अभिकर्मक श्रेणी के अम्ल के लिए—0.5 मिलीलीटर पोटेशियम परमैंगनेट घोल का प्रयोग करते हुए उपर्युक्त (ख) के समान परीक्षण कीजिए। यदि मिश्रण 5 मिनट तक गुलाबी रहता है तो यह मान लिया जाना चाहिए कि सारणी में विहित सुसंगत सीमा का अतिक्रमण नहीं हुआ है।

अकार्बनिक पदार्थ के लिए परीक्षण—अम्ल को साफ बीकर में तब तक गरम कीजिए जब तक कि उसमें खूब धुँआं न उठने लगे। यदि पदार्थ द्रव्य रूप से जला हुआ प्रतीत न हो तो उसे परीक्षण में सफल मान लिया जाना चाहिए।

निर्यात के लिए पैकिंग तथा चिन्हन—

- (1) पैकिंग (क)—जब सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का पैचदार डाट वाली पत्थर की बोतलों या शीशों के कारबायों में नियत किया जाता है तब इनमें टपक-रहित डाट लगी होनी चाहिए तथा यदि कंटा द्वारा अपेक्षित हो तो (एस-बेसटास) या रबर या पॉलीथिलीन के वाशर भी लगाए जाने चाहिए। डाट के चीनी, मिट्टी की पट्टी से या सोडियम सिलिकेट तथा (एसबेसटास) चूर्ण के मिश्रण से या गंधक तथा रेत के मिश्रण से भी सील कर दिया जाएगा।
- (ख) शुद्ध तथा बैक्टीरियल अभिकर्मक श्रेणियों का सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल शीशों की बोतलों या शीशों के कारबायों में दिया जाएगा उनमें घिसे हुए कांस की कस कर लगने वाली डाट लगी होंगी तथा उनको बन्द करने के लिए किसी वाशर का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। डाटों के ऊपर समुचित कैप भी लगाई जा सकती हैं।
- (ग) बोतलों या जार उपर्युक्त पैकिंग पीटियों में बंद किए जाएंगे। ये रेत या (अंगार रहित) राख या चाक या सूखी मिट्टी की परत बिछा कर सीधे खड़े रखे जाएंगे और हिलने डुलने से रोकने के लिए उसके चारों ओर के खाली स्थान में भी बही सामग्री भर दी जाएगी।
- (घ) शीशों के कारबाय भूँसे तथा बुराब से भरी हुई उपर्युक्त लोहों की टोकरियों या लकड़ी की पीटियों में पैक किए जाएंगे।
- (ङ) 1.8354 या 66° Bc से अधिक के विशिष्ट घनत्व वाले सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की पैकिंग के लिए उपर्युक्त नरम लोहों के ड्रम या टैंक भी प्रयुक्त किए जा सकते हैं।
- (च) सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की पैकिंग के लिए उपर्युक्त पॉलीथीन के कारबाय भी अनुमत होंगी।

(2) चिह्नन—सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के पात्रों तथा पैकेजों पर, जहाँ संभव हो वहाँ लाल अक्षरों में अम्ल का भार, नाम तथा श्रेणी का उचित रूप में उल्लेख किया जाएगा और उन पर ये शब्द स्पष्ट रूप से होंगे,

“संक्षारक, सावधानी से उठाइये”

[सं. 6(14)/72-नि. नि. तथा नि. सं.]

ORDER

S.O. 2967.—Whereas, for the development of the export trade of India, certain proposals for subjecting Sulphuric Acid to inspection prior to export, were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii), dated the 7th October, 1972, under the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Foreign Trade, No. S.O. 2756 dated the 7th October, 1972;

And whereas the objections and suggestions were invited till the 6th November, 1972, from all persons likely to be affected thereby;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 7th October, 1972;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government, after consulting the Export Inspection Council, being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby:—

- (1) Notifies that Sulphuric Acid shall be subject to inspection prior to export.
- (2) Recognises:—
 - (a) the specifications for Sulphuric Acid as set out in the Annexure to this Order, as the standard specifications for Sulphuric Acid;
 - (b) the specifications which may be stipulated in the export contract concerned, between the buyer and the exporter provided that such specifications do not fall below the requirements prescribed in the said Annexure.
- (3) Specifies the type of inspection in accordance with the Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Rules, 1973, as the type of inspection which shall be applied to Sulphuric Acid.
- (4) Prohibits the export in the course of international trade of such Sulphuric Acid, unless the same is accompanied by a certificate issued by any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the Sulphuric Acid is export-worthy.

2. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of samples of Sulphuric Acid (not exceeding 1 kg.) to the prospective buyers.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 27th October, 1973.

ANNEXURE I

Specification for Sulphuric Acid

1. **Grades:**—There shall be four grades of the Sulphuric Acid, namely, technical, battery (concentrated or dilute), pure and analytical reagent as specified below.

2. **Technical Grade:**—Technical Grade Sulphuric Acid liquid shall not be darker than brown in colour. Subject to the agreement between the buyer and the exporter, the said acid complying with all the requirements given in the Table below, except specific gravity and strength of the acid, may also be supplied as more dilute or more concentrated.

3. **Battery Grade (concentrated & dilute).**—Battery Grade Sulphuric Acid shall be a colourless liquid, the concentrated acid on dilution with an equal volume of distilled water and the dilute acid as received, shall be free from suspended matter and other visible impurities. Subject to the

agreement between the buyer and the exporter, the said acid complying with all the requirements given in the Table below, except specific gravity and strength of the acid, may also be supplied as more dilute or more concentrated.

4. Pure and Analytical Reagent Grades.—Pure or Analytical Reagent Grade Sulphuric Acid shall be a colourless

liquid, free from suspended matter and other visible impurities.

5. Other requirements.—The material shall also comply with the requirements given in the Table below, when sampled and tested as per the relevant Indian Standard Specification for Sulphuric Acid.

TABLE
REQUIREMENTS FOR SULPHURIC ACID

Sl. No.	CHARACTERISTIC	REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADE			
		Technical	Battery		Pure
			Concentrated	Dilute	Analytical Reagent
(i)	Specific gravity at 25°/25°C, Min.	1.825	1.825	1.216	1.825
(ii)	Sulphuric Acid (as H ₂ SO ₄), percent by weight, Min.	95.0	95.0	29.7	95.0
(iii)	Residue on ignition percent by weight, Max.	0.2	0.06	0.02	0.01
(iv)	Iron (as Fe), percent by weight, Max.	0.05	0.002	0.0006	0.001
(v)	Chlorides (as Cl), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.001	0.0003	0.0035
(vi)	Heavy metals (as Pb), percent by weight, Max.	0.005	—	—	0.002
(vii)	Arsenic (as As ₂ O ₃), percent by weight, Max.	0.01	0.0003	0.0001	0.0005
(viii)	Oxidizable impurities (as SO ₂)	—	*To pass test	To Pass test	0.004 percent by weight, Max.
(ix)	Organic matter	—	**To pass test	—	—
(x)	Nitrates (as NO ₃) percent by weight, Max.	—	—	—	0.00002
(xi)	Ammonia (as NH ₃), percent by weight, Max.	—	—	—	0.0005
(xii)	Selenium (as Se), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.002	0.0006	—
(xiii)	Manganese (as Mn), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.0001	0.00003	—
(xiv)	Copper (as Cu), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.003	0.001	—
(xv)	Zinc (as Zn), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.003	0.001	—
(xvi)	Nitrates, Nitrites and ammonia (as N), percent by weight, Max.	—	0.003	0.001	0.003

* Test for Oxidizable impurities : KMnO₄ Solution—exactly 0.01N.

(a) **For Battery Grade (Concentrated or Dilute) Acids.**—Dilute one millilitre of the material to 10 ml. with water, cool and add one millilitre of 0.01N potassium permanganate solution. The material shall be taken to have passed the test if the pink colour of the solution is not discharged at once.

(b) **For Pure Grade Acid.**—Add 20 ml. of the material, slowly and with stirring, to 60 ml. of water, cool and add 4 ml. of potassium permanganate solution. The relevant limit prescribed in the Table shall be taken as not having been exceeded if the mixture remains pink for 5 minutes.

(c) **For Analytical Reagent Grade Acid.**—Carry out the test as in (b) above using 0.5 ml. of potassium permanganate solution. The relevant limit prescribed in the Table shall be taken as not having been exceeded if the mixture remains pink for 5 minutes.

** Test for Organic matter :—

Heat the acid in a clean beaker until the acid begins to fume strongly. The material shall be taken to have passed the test if it shows no perceptible charring.

6. Packing and marking for export :—

(1) **Packing.**—(a) When Sulphuric Acid is exported in the screw-stoppered stone bottle or glass carboys, the containers shall be fitted with leak-proof stoppers and if required by the purchaser, provided with asbestos or rubber or polythylene washers. The stopper shall further be sealed by a putty made of china clay, or a mixture of sodium silicate and asbestos flour, or a mixture of sulphur and sand.

(b) Sulphuric Acid of pure or analytical reagent grade shall be supplied in glass bottles or glass carboy fitted with tight-fitting ground glass stoppers and no

washers shall be used in closing them. Suitable caps over the stoppers may be used.

(c) The bottles or jars shall be packed in suitable packing cases. These shall be placed in an upright position on one layer of sand or ashes (free from cinders) or chalk or dry earth and the surrounding space shall also be filled with the same material to prevent movement.

(d) Glass carboys shall be packed in suitable iron hampers or wooden crates stuffed with straw or saw dust.

(e) Suitable mild steel drums or tanks may be used for packing Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity higher than 1.8354 or 66 degree Be.

(f) Polythene carboys suitable for the packaging of Sulphuric Acid shall also be permitted.

(2) **Marking.**—The containers of the Sulphuric Acid, and also the packages thereof, where possible, shall be suitably marked in red letters, showing the weight, name and grade of the acid and they shall also prominently display the words :—

"CORROSIVE, HANDLE WITH CARE".

[No. 6(14)/72-El&EP.]

का. आ. 2068.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.**—(1) इन नियमों का नाम सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1973 हैं।

(2) ये 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. **परिभाषा.**—इन नियमों में "सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल" से किसी भी श्रेणी का, अर्थात् तकनीकी, बैटरी (सांद्रित या तनु), शुद्ध तथा वैश्लेषिक अभिकर्मक सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल अभिप्रेत हैं।

3. **निरीक्षण का आधार.**—निर्यात के लिए सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का निरीक्षण यह देखने के लिए किया जाएगा कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 के अधीन मान्य विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप हैं।

4. **निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया.**—(1) सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के निर्यात का इच्छुक निर्यातकर्त्ता ऐसा करने के अपने आशय की लिखित सूचना, तथा ऐसी सूचना के साथ ऐसे निर्यात से संबंधित संविदा में दी गई विनिर्दिष्टियों की घोषणा भी, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन मान्यताप्राप्त किसी भी निरीक्षण अभिकरण को (जिससे इसमें इसके पश्चात् अभिकरण कहा गया है) देगा ताकि वह नियम 3 के अनुसार निरीक्षण कर सके।

(2) उप-नियम (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक सूचना तथा घोषणा पोस्टल दान की प्रत्याशित तारीख से कम से कम सात दिन पहले दी जाएगी।

(3) उप-नियम (2) के अधीन सूचना तथा घोषणा प्राप्त होने पर अभिकरण सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का निरीक्षण नियम 3 तथा इस निमित्त निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए अनुदेशों के अनुरार करेगा।

(4) यदि, निरीक्षण के पश्चात्, अभिकरण का समाधान हो जाता है कि सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का परीक्षण नियम 3 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है, तो वह उप-नियम (2) के अधीन सूचना तथा घोषणा प्राप्त होने के सात दिन के अन्दर परीक्षण को निर्यात-योग्य घोषित करके हुए निर्यात-कर्त्ता को एक प्रमाण-पत्र देगा,

परन्तु जहां अभिकरण का इस प्रकार समाधान नहीं हो पाता वहां वह, उक्त सात दिन की अवधि के अन्दर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इंकार कर देगा तथा ऐसे इंकार के कारण बताते हुए उसकी संसूचना निर्यात-कर्त्ता को देगा।

5. **निरीक्षण का स्थान.**—इन नियमों के अधीन निरीक्षण था ता—

(क) ऐसे सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के विनिर्माता के परिसर में किया जाएगा, या

(ख) उस परिसर में किया जाएगा जहां सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल निर्यात-कर्त्ता द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है,

परन्तु यह तब जब कि अभिकरण की राय में वहां निरीक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

6. **निरीक्षण फीस.**—इन नियमों के अधीन निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसे प्रत्येक परीक्षण के पोस्ट-पर्यन्त मूल्य के प्रत्येक सौ रुपये पर खालीस पैसे की दर से, निरीक्षण फीस दी जाएगी। किन्तु यह फीस प्रत्येक परीक्षण के लिए कम से कम 25 रुपये होंगी।

7. **अपील (1).**—नियम 4 के उप-नियम (4) के अधीन निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इंकार से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति, उसे ऐसे इंकार की सूचना मिलने के दस दिन के अन्दर विशेषज्ञों के ऐसे पैनल की अपील कर सकेगा, जिसमें कम से कम तीन सदस्य होंगे और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजनार्थ गठित किया जाएगा।

(2) ऐसी अपील पर पैनल का विनिश्चय अन्तिम होगा।

[सं. 6(14)/72-नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

S.O. 2968.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Rules, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force on the 27th October, 1973.

2. **Definition.**—In these rules "Sulphuric Acid" means the Sulphuric Acid of any of the grades, namely, technical, battery (concentrated or dilute), pure and analytical reagent.

3. **Basis of Inspection.**—Inspection of Sulphuric Acid for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the Sulphuric Acid conforms to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).

4. **Procedure of inspection.**—(1) An exporter intending to export Sulphuric Acid, shall give intimation in writing of his intention so to do and submit along with such intimation a declaration of the specifications, stipulated in the contract relating to such export, to any one of the inspection agencies (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) recognised under

section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), to enable it to carry out the inspection in accordance with rule 3.

(2) Every intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1) shall be given not less than seven days before the expected date of shipment.

(3) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2), the Agency shall carry out the inspection of Sulphuric Acid in accordance with rule 3 and the instructions issued in this behalf by the Export Inspection Council from time to time.

(4) If after inspection, the Agency is satisfied that the consignment of Sulphuric Acid to be exported complies with the requirements of rule 3, it shall, within seven days of the receipt of intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2), issue a certificate to the exporter declaring the consignment to be exportworthy:

Provided that, where the Agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of seven days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter along with the reasons therefor.

5. Place of Inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out either:—

(a) at the premises of the manufacturer of such Sulphuric Acid; or

(b) at the premises at which the Sulphuric Acid is offered by the exporter;

Provided in the opinion of the Agency adequate facilities for the purpose of inspection exist therein.

6. Inspection Fee.—Subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 for each consignment, a fee at the rate of forty paise for every one hundred rupees of the F.O.B. value for each such consignment shall be paid as inspection fee under these rules.

7. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the inspection Agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (4) of rule 4, may, within ten days of the receipt of communication of such refusal, prefer an appeal to such panel of experts consisting of not less than three persons as may be constituted by the Central Government for the purpose.

(2) The decision of the panel in such appeal shall be final.

[No. 6(14)/72-EI&EP]

क्र. आ. 2969.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित निरीक्षण अभिकरणों को सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए अभिकरणों के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

1. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण-कलकत्ता, "वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर", 14/1बी, इजरा स्ट्रीट, (8वीं मंजिल), कलकत्ता-1
2. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण-मुम्बई, "अमन-चैम्बर", 113, महात्मा कर्वे रोड, मुम्बई-4
3. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण-कोचीन, मनोहर बिल्डिंग, महात्मा गान्धी रोड, एर्नाकुलम, कोचीन-11
4. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण-मद्रास, "सायर मंशन", 123, माउण्ट रोड, मद्रास-6
5. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण-दिल्ली, 13/37, पश्चिमी विश्वार क्षेत्र, आर्य समाज रोड, नई दिल्ली-5

स्पष्टीकरण.—इन अधिसूचना में "सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल" से किसी भी श्रेणी का, अर्थात् तकनीकी, बैट्री (सॉल्ट या तनु) शुद्ध तथा वैश्लेषिक अभिकर्मक, सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल अभिप्रेत है।

[सं. 6(14)/72-नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

म. क. ब. भटनागर, अवर सचिव

S.O. 2969.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises the following Inspection Agencies as the Agencies for the inspection of Sulphuric Acid prior to export, namely:—

1. Export Inspection Agency—Calcutta, 'World Trade Centre', 14/1B, Ezra Street (8th floor), Calcutta-1.
2. Export Inspection Agency—Bombay, 'Aman Chamber' 113, M. Karve Road, Bombay-4.
3. Export Inspection Agency—Cochin, Manohar Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
4. Export Inspection Agency—Madras, 'Sire Mansion' 123, Mount Road, Madras-6.
5. Export Inspection Agency—Delhi, 13/37, Western Extn. Area, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5.

Explanation:—In this notification "Sulphuric Acid" means the Sulphuric Acid of any of the grades, namely, technical, battery (concentrated or dilute), pure and analytical reagent.

[No. 6(14)/72-EI&EP]

M. K. B. BHATNAGAR, Under Secy.

संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय,

प्रावेश

बम्बई, 26 मार्च 1973

क्र. आ. 2970—निम्नलिखित लाइसेंस सर्वश्री एशियन इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, मार्फत गणपतराव बामनराव पटेल, हरसूल तलुका, डिस्ट्रिक्ट—प्रौरगाबाद को जारी किए गए थे:—]

क्रम सं०	लाइसेंस सं० तथा विनांक	मूल्य सं० में	मात्रा
1.	पी/एस/1711261/सो/एक्स/40/बी 33-34-दिनांक 8-9-71	37,500	2 एम एम से 16 एम एम के रेंज वाले व्यास के साथ 8 एम एम बाल मोटाई। (21 एस डब्ल्यू जी) की पीसल-ह्यूब्स फासफर फ्रॉन्ज निट्रस/बेरिलियम ताम्बा स्टिप्स आदि।
2.	पी/एस/1711/46/डी/प्रो/प्रार/40/बी/33-34 दिनांक 8-9-71	18,750	—वही—
3.	पी/एस/1711147/प्रार/एम/एस/40/बी/33-34 दिनांक 8-9-71	18,750	—वही—
4.	पी/एस/8554463/सो/एक्स/40/बी/33-34 दिनांक 28-9-71	37,400	0.6 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्बन वाली हार्ड कार्बन स्टील स्टिप्स तथा हाट रोल्ड स्टील स्केप्ट आदि।
5.	पी/एस/8554464/डी/प्रो/प्रार/450/बी/33-34 दिनांक 28-9-71	18,750	—वही—
6.	पी/एस/8554465/प्रार एम एस/40/बी/33-34 दिनांक 28-9-1971	18,750	—वही—

उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस निम्नीलिखित शर्तों के अधीन जारी किए गए थे :—

“ये लाइसेंस इस शर्त के अधीन जारी किए जाते हैं कि इनके अन्तर्गत आयातित माल की सभी मद्धों का उपयोग लाइसेंसधारी के कारखाने में जिस का पता आवेदन पत्र में दिया गया है और जिस के मद्धों लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है, उपयोग किया जाएगा या अन्य विनिर्माणकर्ता एकक के कारखाने में संसाधित किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इस के किसी भी भाग को अन्य किसी भी पार्टी को बेचा जहाँ जाएगा या उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा अथवा अन्य किसी भी रूप में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। लेकिन, अन्य किसी के कारखाने में संसाधित किए गए ऐसे माल का प्रयोग लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा लिए गए निर्माण प्रक्रिया प्रयोजन के लिए ही किया जाएगा। लाइसेंसधारी लाइसेंस के मद्धों आयातित माल के उपभोग और उपयोग का निर्धारित विधिनुसार उपर्युक्त लेखा रखेगा और ऐसे लेखों के लाइसेंस प्राधिकारी, प्रयोजक प्राधिकारी या अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारी को उन के द्वारा निर्धारित समय के भीतर ही प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. तत्पश्चात् उन्हें एक कारण बताओ सूचना सं. 1/170/72/आई एंड एस/इन्फ/160 दिनांक 19-1-73 यह पूछते हुए जारी की गई थी कि 15 दिनों के भीतर कारण बताएं कि उनके नाम में जारी किए गए उपर्युक्त लाइसेंसों को आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 की उप-धारा (ए) तथा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत क्यों न रद्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए और इन्हें इस आधार पर कि लाइसेंस जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जारी किए गए थे उसी के पूरा नहीं करेंगे और उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस मिथ्या निरूपण द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए थे। जहां तक कि उन्होंने ने यह बताते हुए लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए थे कि वे उत्पादन आरम्भ करने के लिए कारखाना लगाना चाहते थे जबकि वास्तव में उन की कारखाना लगाने और निर्माण संबंधी कार्यों को चलाने की ऐसी इच्छा नहीं थी।

3. उपर्युक्त कारण बताओ सूचना सर्वश्री एशियन इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑरंगाबाद द्वारा वापस लौटे आई थी और वही डाक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इस टिप्पणी “अस्वीकृत कर दिया है” के साथ वापस लौटा दी गई है।

4. अधोहस्ताक्षरी ने मामले की भली-भांति जांच कर ली है और इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा है कि आयात लाइसेंस जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जारी किए गए थे वे इस पूरा नहीं करेंगे और यह कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस मिथ्या निरूपण द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए थे।

5. पूर्व की कांडिका में जो बताया गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस रद्द अथवा अग्रभाविता किए जाने चाहिए। इसीलिए अधोहस्ताक्षरी आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 की धारा 9 उप-धारा (ए) तथा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1711261 दिनांक 8-9-71 मूल्य 37,500 रु. (2) लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1711146 दिनांक 8-9-71 मूल्य 18,750 रु. (3) लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1711147 दिनांक 8-9-71 मूल्य 18,750 रु. (4) लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/8554463 दिनांक 28-9-71 मूल्य 37,500 रु. (5) पी/एस/8554464 दिनांक 28-9-71 मूल्य 18,750 तथा (6) पी/एस/8554485 दिनांक 28-9-71 मूल्य 18,750 रु. जो सर्वश्री एशियन इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, ऑरंगाबाद के जाम जारी किए गये थे, एतद्वारा रद्द करता है।

[सं. 1/170/72/आई एंड एस/इन्फ/610]

एन. बनर्जी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)
Bombay, 26th March, 1973.

ORDER

S. O. 2970.—The following licences were issued to M/s. Asian Industrial Works, C/o. Ganpatrao Wamanrao Patel, At Harsul Taluka, Distt. Aurangabad:—

Sl. No.	Licence No. & Date	Value in Rs.	Material
1.	P/S/1711261/C/XX/40/B/33-34-dated 8-9-1971.	37,500/-	Brass Tubes of upto 8 mm wall thickness/(21 SWG) with diameter ranging from 2 mm to 16 mm. Phosphor Bronze strips/ Beryllium Copper strips etc.
2.	P/S/1711146/T/OR/40/B/33-34 dated 8-9-1971.	18,750/-	Do.
3.	P/S/1711147/R/ML/40/B/33-34 dated 8-9-1971	18,750/-	Do.
4.	P/S/8554463/C/XX/40/B/33-34 dated 28-9-1971.	37,500/-	High carbon steel strips and Hot Rolled Steel Skelp containing Carbon above 0.6% etc.
5.	P/S/8554464/T/OR/40/B/33-34 dated 28-9-1971.	18,750/-	Do.
6.	P/S/8554465/R/ML/40/B/33-34 dated 28-9-1971.	18,750/-	Do.

The said licences were issued subject to the conditions as under:—

“These licences are issued subject to the condition that all items of goods imported under it shall be used only in the licence holders factory at the address shown in the applications against which the licence is issued and for the purpose for which the licence is issued or may be processed in the factory of another manufacturing unit, but no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or permitted to be used in any other manner. The goods so processed in another factory shall, however, be utilised in the manufacturing process undertaken by the licensee. The licensee shall maintain a proper account of consumption and utilisation of the goods imported against the licence in the prescribed manner and produce such account to the licensing authority, sponsoring or any other authority concerned, within such time as may be specified by such authority”

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 1/170/72/I&S/ Enf/ 160 dated 19-1-1973 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled in terms of sub-clause (a) and (cc) of clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955 on the ground that the licences will not serve the purpose for which they have been granted and the licences were obtained on misrepresentation in as much as they submitted the applications for licence stating that they wanted to set up the factory and start production though they had really no such desire of setting up the factory and starting manufacturing activities.

3. The aforesaid show cause notice was refused by M/s. Asian Industrial Works, Distt. Aurangabad and the same has been returned by the postal authorities with remarks “Refused”.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the matter and has come to the conclusion that the import licences will not serve the purpose for which they have been issued and that the same were obtained by misrepresentation of facts.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licences in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested

in him under clause 9 sub-clauses (a) and (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order 1955 hereby cancel the licence Nos. P/S/1711261 dated 8-9-71 Rs. 37,500 (2) P/S/1711146 dated 8-9-1971 for Rs. 18,750 (3) P/S/1711147 dated 8-9-1971 for Rs. 18,750 (4) P/S/8554463 dated 28-9-71 Rs. 37,500 (5) P/S/8554464 dated 28-9-1971 for Rs. 18,750 and (6) P/S/8554465 dt. 28-9-71 for Rs. 18,750 issued in favour of M/s. Asian Industrial Works, Aurangabad.

[No. 1/170/72/I&S/Enf/610]

आवृत्ति

बम्बई, 10 जुलाई, 1973

का. आ. 2971.—सर्वश्री रोलैक्स आयरन एंड स्टील वर्क्स, 1/9 वृक्षणी तुकगंज, इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश को सभी कौटिख शीट कटिंग्स तथा डिफेक्टिव को छोड़कर सीधी लम्बई में या गुच्छों में एम. एम. शीट कटिंग्स और डिफेक्टिव शीट्स के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/8232519/सी/एक्स एक्स/45/बी/33-34 और पी/एस/8232520/आर/एम एल/45/बी/33-34 दोनों के दिनांक 10-10-72 और प्रत्येक का मूल्य 5,000 रुपये हैं, निम्नीलिखित शर्तों के अधीन जारी किए गए थे :—

“यह लाइसेंस इस शर्त के अधीन जारी किया जाता है कि इस के अधीन आयात किए गए माल की मद्धों का उपयोग लाइसेंसधारी के केवल उस कारखाने में किया जाएगा जिस का पता उस आवेदनपत्र में दिखाया गया है जिस के आधार पर यह लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है”, और माल का उपयोग उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाएगा जिस के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है या वह माल विनिर्माण करने वाले अन्य एकक के कारखाने में संसाधित किया जा सकता है, परन्तु उसका कोई भी भाग किसी अन्य पार्टी को नहीं बेचा जाएगा या किसी अन्य पार्टी द्वारा उपयोग किया जाएगा या किसी भी अन्य तरीके से उपयोग करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार अन्य कारखाने में संसाधित किया गया माल लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा नियंत्रित विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में उपयोग किया जाएगा। लाइसेंसधारी लाइसेंस के आधार पर आयात किए गए माल के उपभोग और उपभोग का सही लेखा निधीरित तरीके से रखेगा और ऐसे लेखों को प्रायोजक प्राधिकारी या किसी अन्य सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारी को ऐसे समय के भीतर प्रस्तुत करेगा जो उस प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाए”।

2. उस के बाद उन को यह पृष्ठत हुए एक कारण बताओ नोटिस सं. 1/15/73/आई. एंड एस/एन्फ/885, दिनांक 11-5-73 जारी किया गया था कि 15 दिनों के भीतर कारण बताएं कि उन को जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंस इस आधार पर धारा 9 उप-धारा (सी सी) की शर्तों के अनुसार रद्द क्यों न कर देने चाहिए क्योंकि आयात लाइसेंस उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ती नहीं करेगा जिस के लिए जारी किए गए हैं”।

3. सर्वश्री रोलैक्स आयरन एंड स्टील वर्क्स, इन्दौर को व्यक्तिगत सुनवाई के लिए सुअवसर प्रदान किया गया था, परन्तु उन्होंने न तो सुअवसर का लाभ उठाया और न कारण बताओ नोटिस का उत्तर ही दिया।

4. अधोहस्ताक्षरी ने ध्यानपूर्वक मामले की जांच कर ली है और इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ती नहीं करेगा जिसके लिए जारी किए गए हैं”।

5. पिछले पैरा में जो कुछ बताया गया है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट हैं कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए जाने चाहिए या अन्यथा अप्रभावी कर दिए जाने चाहिए। इस लिए अधोहस्ताक्षरी आयात (नियंत्रण) आवृत्ति, 1955 की धारा 9 उप-धारा (सी सी) में प्राप्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री रोलैक्स आयरन एंड स्टील वर्क्स, इन्दौर को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/8232519/सी/एक्स एक्स/45/बी/33-34 और पी/एस/8232520/आर/एम एल/45/बी/33-34 दोनों का दिनांक 10-10-72 और प्रत्येक का मूल्य 5,000 रुपये हैं को एतद्द्वारा रद्द करती है।

[संख्या 1/15/73/आई. एंड एस/एन्फ/2034]

एन. बनर्जी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

Bombay, the 10th July, 1973

S.O. 2971.—Licence Nos. P/S/8232519/C/XX/45/B/33-34 & P/S/8232520/R[ML]45[B]33-34 both dated 10-10-1972, of the value of Rs. 5,000/- each for import of M.S. Sheet Cuttings & Defective Sheets in straight lengths or in Coils excluding all coated Sheet/Cuttings & Defectives were issued to M/s. Rolex Iron & Steel Works, 1/9, South Tukoganj, Indore, Madhya Pradesh subject to the conditions as under :—

“This licence is issued subject to the condition that all items of goods imported under it, shall be used only in the licence holder's factory, at the address shown in the application against which the licence is issued; and for the purpose for which the licence is issued or may be processed in the factory of another manufacturing unit, but no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or permitted to be utilised in any other manner. The goods so processed in another factory shall, however, be utilised in the manufacturing process undertaken by the licensee. The licensee shall maintain a proper account of consumption and utilization of the goods imported against the licence in the prescribed manner and produce such account to the sponsoring authority or any other concerned authority within such time as may be specified by such authority.”

2. Thereafter, a Show Cause Notice No. 1/15/73/I&S/Enf./885 dt. 11-5-1973 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the import licences will not serve the purpose for which they have been issued, in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (cc).

3. M/s. Rolex Iron & Steel Works, Indore were given an opportunity of personal hearing but they did not avail of the opportunity nor replied to the Show Cause Notice.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the matter and has come to the conclusion that the licences in question will not serve the purpose for which they have been issued.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the proceeding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licences in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause 9 sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licences Nos. P/S/

8232519/C/XX/45/B/33-34 and P/S/8232520 R/ML/45/B/33-34 both, dated 10-10-1972 for Rs. 5,000/- each issued in favour of M/s. Rolex Iron & Steel Works Indore.

[No. 1/15/73/1&S/Enf./2054.]
N. BANERJEE, Dy. Chief Controller

आदेश

बम्बई, 18 जून, 1973

विषय.—सर्वश्री बालाजी केशव पटोले, बम्बई-89 को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं. पी/एडी/2011288 दिनांक 29-10-71 (कंधल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति) को रद्द करना।

सा. का. नि. 2972.—सर्वश्री बालाजी केशव पटोले, चम्बूर, बम्बई-89 को जर्मनी निर्मित "माकोलेटा" 1.75 के लिए फलतू पूजा अर्थात् 2 स्कूटर कवर्स 3.25-14 के आयात के लिए 493 रुपये मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एडी/2011288 दिनांक 29-10-71 प्रदान किया गया है।

उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है।

यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि उक्त लाइसेंस सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं किया गया है और इस का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

इस दावे के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस सं. पी/एडी/2011288 दिनांक 29-10-71 की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि इस की अनुरूपी आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए।

मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[सं. 1/73-74/मिसल. 2 (मि. सं. 689/617491/ए एम-72/ए यू-4 मिस्लेनियस 2 से जारी.)]

एस पी. दीवान, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक
कृत्-संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

Bombay, the 18th June, 1973

Subject:—Cancellation of licence No. P/AD/2011288 dt. 29-10-1971 (Ex-Control Copy only) issued to M/s. Balaji Keshav Patole, Bombay-89.

S.O. 2972.—M/s. Balaji Keshav Patole, Chembur, Bombay-89, have been granted import licence No. P/AD 2011288 dt. 29-10-1971 for Rs. 198 for the import of Spare Parts for Maicoletta 1.75 cc of German make i.e. 2 nos. Scooter Covers 3.25-14, value of the licence enhanced to Rs. 493. He has applied for issue of duplicate copy of Exchange Control Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control Copy of the licence has been lost. It is further added that the said licence is not registered with the Customs and it is not utilised.

In support of his claim, he has filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original copy of Exchange Control Copy of licence no. P/AD 2011288 dt. 29-10-1971 has been lost and direct that a duplicate copy of the Exchange Control Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant.

The original Exchange Control Copy is cancelled.

[Cancellation Order No. 1/73-74/Misc II File No. 689/617491/AM. 72/AU. IV. Misc. II.]
S. P. DIWAN, Dy. C.C.I. and E.

(मुख्य-नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 1 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 2973.—श्री सदान मोहन पांडे को 1969 फिएट 125 सैलून कार के आयात के लिए 22,000 रुपये का एक सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट सं. पी/ज/3038346 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने अनुरूपी सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट खो गया है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं करवाया गया था और उस का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया था।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में श्री एस. एम. पांडे ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। उन्होंने बचन दिया है उन्हें बाध में सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट मिल गया तो वह उसे कार्यालय के रिकार्ड के लिए वापस कर देंगे। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट सं. पी/ज/3038346/एच/एम पी/एच 37-38 दिनांक 17-4-73 खो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि उन्हें अनुरूपी सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट जारी किया जाना चाहिए। मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट को रद्द किया गया समझा जाए।

[संख्या 2(आर-202)/72-73/बी.एल.एस/2599.]

कं. जी. नारायण सिंगानी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, 1st October, 1973

S.O. 2973.—Mr. Sudan Mohan Pandey was granted custom Clearance Permit No. P/J/3038346 dated 17-4-73 for Rs. 22,000/- for import of a 1969 Fiat '125' saloon car has applied for a duplicate copy of the custom clearance permit as the original Customs Clearance Permit has been lost. It is further stated that the original Custom Clearance Permit was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised.

In support of this contention Mr. S. M. Pandey has filed an affidavit. He has undertaken to return the Custom Clearance Permit if traced later to this office for record. I am satisfied that the original custom clearance Permit No. P/J/3038346/N/MP/47/H/37-38 dated 17-4-73 has been lost and direct that a duplicate Custom Clearance permit should be issued to him. The original custom Clearance Permit may be treated as cancelled.

[File No. 2 (R-102)/72-73/BLS/2599.]

K. G. NARAYANA SINGANI, Dy. Chief Controller

**औद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
(भारतीय मानक संस्था)**

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 1973

क्रा०प्रा० 2974 —सीचे जिन प्रमाणन मुहर लाइसेंसों के व्योरे दिए गए हैं उनकी या तो अवधि समाप्त हो गई है अथवा उनका नवीकरण स्थगित कर दिया गया है

अनुसूची

क्रम	लाइसेंस संख्या तथा जारी संस्था करने की तिथि	लाइसेंस धारी का नाम और पता	वस्तु/प्रक्रिया और तत्संबन्धी पदनाम	एस ओ संख्या तथा लाइसेंस स्वीकृत होने वाले गजट की तिथि	विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गतावधि लाइसेंस					
1	सी एम/एल-714 29-6-1964	लाल्स प्रा० लि०, फरीदाबाद टाउनशिप, जिला गुडगांव (हरयाणा)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS 226-1969	एस ओ 2590 दिनांक 1-8-1961	31-7-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
2	सी एम/एल-715 29-6-1964	लाल्स प्रा० लि०, फरीदाबाद टाउन- शिप, जिला गुडगांव (हरयाणा)	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS 1977-1969	एस ओ 2590 दिनांक 1-8-1964	31-7-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
3	सी एम/एल-739 10-7-1964	होस्टेस एप्लायन्सेस, 177-सी एस टी रोड, कलवा बम्बई (कार्यालय 164 मोदी स्ट्रीट फोर्ट, बम्बई)	घरेलू प्रकार के प्रेशर कुकर (घाब वाले) — IS 2347-1966	एस ओ 2487 दिनांक 3-10-1964	31-7-1973 के बाद गतावधि
4	सी एम/एल-1743 15-7-1968	इंडियन कार्पर कार्पोरेशन लि०, मी- भडार बर्म, घटमिली, झाकधर जिला मिहभूम (ब० पू० रेलवे)	पीतल की चद्दरे/पलिया CuZn 30, CuZn 37 और CuZn 40-IS 410-1967	एस ओ 3150 दिनांक 14-9-1968	15-7-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
5	सी एम/एल-1768 20-8-1968	जयन्त मेटल मैन्यू० ब० पोस्टबाक्स सं० 7009, 16 सायनी रोड, बम्बई-28 डी डी	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कायों लिए सक्षम लिचे लडदार एल्यू मिनियम के बालक— IS 398-1961	के एस ओ 3677 दिनांक 19-10-1968	15-7-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
6	सी एम/एल-1803 7-10-1969	पायनियर एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट सं० 24, बबलापुर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, एम आई डी सी, डाकघर कुलगांव, जिला थाना	एन्ड्रुन पायसमीय तेज द्रव— IS 1319-1958	एस ओ 4257 दिनांक 30-11-1968	30-6-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
7	सी एम/एल-2467 30-11-1970	जियो इंडस्ट्रीज एण्ड इमेक्सीमाइड्स इंडिया (प्रा० लि०) माननकुडु, मन्नार-19	बी एच सी जल विमर्शनीय पाउडर IS 562-1962	एस ओ 3593 दिनांक 2-10-1971	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 30-11-1971 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।
8	सी एम/एल-2725 30-7-1971	रेम इलेक्ट्रिक मैन्यू० ब० 16/18, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मडवाडीह, चारा- णसी,	स्वचल गाड़ियों के बिजली के रिले- IS 2077-1962	एस ओ 3780 दिनांक 16-10-1971	31-7-1971 के बाद गता- वधि
9	सी एम/एल-3038 30-3-1972	भारत कार्बन रिबन मन्यू० क० लि०, 66, ए-इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया फरीदाबाद (हरयाणा)	मध्यम प्रकार की (कापी) स्थायी वाले टाइप राइटर के रिबन— IS 4174-1967	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 24-3-1973	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 15-4-1973 को स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।
10	सी एम/एल-3073 31-5-1972	कुमार आयरन एण्ड स्टील (प्रा०) लि०, जू रोड, गौहाटी, (असम)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS 226-1969	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 21-10-1972	31-5-1973 के बाद गतावधि
11	सी एम/एल-3074 31-5-1972	वही	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS 1977-1969	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 21-10-1972	31-5-1973 के बाद गता- वधि

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12	सी एम/एल-3075 31-5-1972	टिम्बर एण्ड प्लाइवुड कं० लि०, सं० 1, निमक महल रोड, खिदिरपुर, कलकत्ता-40	बाय की पेटियों के लिए धातु के फिटिंग- IS : 10-1970	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 21-10-1972	15-6-1973 के बाद गता- वधि
स्थगित लाइसेंस					
13.	सी एम/एल-780 10-9-1964	एस आर शर्मा एण्ड सस, 140, राय बहादुर आर० एन० गुहारोड, दमवस, कलकत्ता-28	पीतल की मोखी नुमा बाल्व (श्रैतिज प्लंजर वाले)-15 मिमी साइज- IS : 1703-1968	एस ओ 3762 दिनांक 31-10-1964	31-6-1973 के बाद स्थगित
14.	सी एम/एल-1287 28-6-1966	एस आर शर्मा एण्ड संस, 140, राय बहादुर आर० एन० गुहारोड, दमवस, कलकत्ता-28	बालू डली पीतल की भूरीवार 15 मिमी और 20 मिमी साइज की नीचे की बुमाकर खुलने वाली टोटिया और 15, 20 और 25 मिमी साइज की बंध करने की टोटिया- IS : 781-1967	एस ओ 2248 दिनांक 30-7-1966	30-6-1963 के बाद स्थगित
15.	सी एम/एल-1605 5-1-1968	माकम टी-बीस्ट फिटिंग मैथ्यू कं०, डाकघर माकम जकशन, माकम- विम्बोई रोड, (ऊपरी असम)	बाय की पेटियों के लिए धातु के फिटिंग- IS : 10-1970	एस ओ 684 दिनांक 24-2-1968	30-6-1973 के बाद स्थगित
16.	सी एम/एल-1884 31-12-1968	इंडो-स्वीडिश पाइप मैथ्यू० लि०, तबल- गंज, बूडला रोड, आगरा-6	प्रसारण द्वारा डले (बने) हुए लोहे के स्पीगांट और साकेट वाले मल, गंधकी और संवाहन के पाइप- IS : 3989-1967	एस ओ 370 दिनांक 25-1-1969	30-6-1973 के बाद स्थगित
17.	सी एम/एल-2361 13-7-1970	टिम्बर ट्रेडर्स, खजुरी रोड, डाकघर यमुनानगर जिला अम्बाला	बाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाइवुड की पट्टियाँ- IS : 10-1970	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 29-5-1971	30-6-1973 के बाद स्थगित
18.	सी एम/एल-2381 31-7-1970	ब्रह्मप्या तावतप्यनवर प्रा० लि०, कृष्णराज रोड, पोस्ट बाक्स सं० 7, वेवनगर (भैसूर राज्य)	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार- IS : 2052-1968	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 29-5-1971	15-7-1973 के बाद स्थगित
19.	सी एम/एल-2495 28-12-1970	विल्ली बुरुशवेयर, एस-2 प्रताप मार्केट, जंगपुरा बी, नई दिल्ली-14	बुरुश, पेंट और बार्निश- IS : 384-1964	एस ओ 2014 दिनांक 22-5-1971	15-7-1973 के बाद स्थगित
20.	सी एम/एल-2602 29-3-1971	भानव डिस्टिलरी, ए-2-1 मारगांव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सेंट जोस डे अससियल गुरतोरिस, (गोआ)	एस- IS : 3811-1966	एस ओ 2405 दिनांक 19-6-1971	31-3-1971 के बाद स्थगित
21.	सी एम/एल-2603 29-3-1971	वही	जिन- IS : 4100-1967	वही	31-3-1973 के बाद स्थगित
22.	सी एम/एल-2723 29-7-1971	मिकिर हिस्स सा एण्ड प्लाइवुड फैक्टरी, (मालिक: बुडक्राफ्ट प्राइवेट लि० डाकघर डीफु, मिकिर हिस्स (असम)	बाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाइवुड के तख्ते- IS : 10-1970	एस ओ 3780 दिनांक 16-10-1971	31-7-1973 के बाद स्थगित
23.	सी एम/एल-3105 18-7-1972	डालर फूड कारपोरेशन, 49, कतिर- बेहुग, मद्रास-52	विस्फुट- IS 1011-1968	एस ओ 1948 दिनांक 14-7-1973	31-7-1973 के बाद स्थगित

[सं० सी० एम बी/13 : 14]

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION)**

New Delhi, the 20th September, 1973.

S.O. 2974.—Certification Marks Licences, details of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have lapsed or their renewals deferred :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and date of issue	Name and address of the Licensor	Article/Process and the Relevant IS: Designation	S. O. Number and Date of the Gazette Notifying Grant of Licence	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
LICENCES LAPSED					
1.	CM/L-714 29-6-1964	Lauls Pvt. Ltd. Faridabad Town ship, Distt Gurgaon (Haryana)	Structural steel (Standard quality) — IS: 226-1969	S. O. 2590 dated 1-8-1964	Lapsed after 31-7-1973
2.	CM/L-715 29-6-1964	Do.	Structural steel (Ordinary quality)—IS:1977-1969	Do.	Lapsed after 31-7-1973
3.	CM/L-739 10-7-1964	Hostess Appliances, 177, C. S. T. Road, Kaliva, Bombay (Office: 164, Modi Street Fort, Bombay)	Domestic pressure cookers (Pressed)—IS:2347-1966	S. O. 3487 dated 3-10-1964.	Lapsed after 31-7-1973
4.	CM/L-1743 15-7-1968	Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. Moubhandar Works, Ghatsila, P. O. Distt. Singhum (S. E. Rly)	Brass sheet/strip CuZn 30, CuZn 37 and CuZn 40—IS: 410-1967	S. O. 3150 dated 14-9-1968	Lapsed after 15-7-1973
5.	CM/L-1768 20-8-1968	Jayant Metal Mfg. Co, Post Box No. 7009, 16 Sayani Road, Bombay-28 DD	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961	S. O. 3677 dated 19-10-1968	Lapsed after 15-8-1973.
6.	CM/L-1803 10-7-1968	Pioneer Agro Industries, Plot No. 24, Badlapur Industrial Estate M. I. D. C., P. O. Kulgaoon, Distt. Thana.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS:1318-1958	S. O. 4257 dated 30-11-1968	Lapsed after 30-6-1973
7.	CM/L-2467 30-11-1970	Geo Industries & Insecticides India (P) Ltd. Sathankudup, Madras-19	BHC water dispersible powder—IS: 562-1962	S. O. 3593 dated 2-10-1971	Renewal was deferred after 30-11-1971, the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
8.	CM/L-2725 30-7-1971	Hem Electric Manufacturing Co, 16-18, Industrial Estate Manduadih, Varanasi.	Automobile electric horn relays—IS: 2077-1962	S. O. 3780 dated 16-10-1971	Lapsed after 31-7-1973
9.	CM/L-3038 30-3-1972	Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd, 66-A Industrial Area, Faridabad (Haryana)	Typewriter ribbon with medium inking (Black)—IS:4174-1967	S. O. 887 dated 24-3-1973	Renewal was deferred after 15-4-1973; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
10.	CM/L-3073 31-5-1972	Kumar Iron & Steel (P) Ltd., Zoo Road, Gauhati (Assam)	Structural steel (Standard quality)—IS: 226-1969	S. O. 3308 dated 21-10-1972	Lapsed after 31-5-1973.
11.	CM/L-3074 31-5-1972	Do.	Structural steel (Ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1969	Do.	Lapsed after 31-5-1973.
12.	CM/L-3075 31-5-1972	Timber & Plywood Co. Ltd., No. 1, Nimak Mahal Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-40.	Tea-chest metal fittings—IS:10-1970	S. O. 3308 dated 21-10-1972	Lapsed after 15-6-1973.
LICENCES DEFERRED					
13.	CM/L-780 10-9-1964	S. R. Sharma & Sons, 140 Rai Bahadur R.N. Guha Road, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.	Brass Ball valves (Horizontal plunger type) 15 mm size—IS: 1703-1968	S. O. 3762 dated 31-10-1964	Deferred after 30-6-1973.
14.	CM/L-1287 28-6-1966	Do.	Sand-cast brass screw down bib taps, 15 mm and 20 mm sizes and stop taps of 15-20 & 25 mm sizes — IS: 781-1967.	S. O. 2248 dated 30-7-1966	Deferred after 30-6-1973
15.	CM/L-1605 5-1-1968	Makum Tea-chest Fittings Mfg Co, P. O. Makum junction, Kamum Digboi Road (Upper Assam)	Tea-chest metal fittings—IS: 10-1970	S. O. 684 dated 24-2-1968	Deferred after 30-6-1973

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. CM/L-1884 31-12-1968	Indo-Swedish Pipe Manufacturers' Ltd., Nawalganj, Tundla Road, Agra-6.	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron spigot and socket soil, waste and ventilating pipes — IS: 3989-1967,	S. O. 370 dated 25-1-1969	Deferred after 30-6-1973	
17. CM/L-2361 13-7-1970	Timber Traders, Khajuri Road, P. O. Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala.	Plywood tea-chest battens— IS: 10-1970	S. O. 2109 dated 29-5-1971	Deferred after 30-6-1973	
18. CM/L-2381 31-7-1970	Bramhappa Tavanappanavar Pvt. Ltd., Krishnaraja Road, Post Box No. 7, Davanagare (Mysore State).	Compounded feeds for cattle— IS:2052-1968	S. O. 2109 dated 29-5-1971	Deferred after 15-7-1973	
19. CM/L-2495 28-12-1970	Delhi Brushware, S-2, Pratap Market, Jangpura B, New Delhi-14.	Brushes, Paints, & Varnishes — IS: 384-1964	S. O. 2014 dated 22-5-1971	Deferred after 15-7-1973	
20. CM/L-2602 29-3-1971	Anand Distillery, A-2-1, Margao Industrial Estate, St. Jose De Asreal Gurtorim, (Goa).	Rum—IS: 3811-1966	S. O. 2405 dated 19-6-1971	Deferred after 31-3-1973	
21. CM/L-2603 29-3-1971	Do.	Gin— IS: 4100-1967	Do.	Deferred after 31-3-1973	
22. CM/L-2723 29-7-1971	Mikir Hills Saw & Plywood Factory, (Prop: Wood Craft Product Ltd.), P. O. Diphu, Mikir Hills (Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS:10-1970	S. O. 3780 dated 16-10-1971	Deferred after 31-7-1973	
23. CM/L-3105 18-7-1972	Dollar Food Corporation, 49, Kathir Vedug, Madras-52.	Biscuits — IS: 1011-1968	S. O. 1948 dated. 14-7-1973	Deferred after 31-7-1973	

[No. CMD/13/14]

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 1973

का०प्र० 2975.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिल्लू) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) और (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन मानकों के ब्यौरे दिये गए हैं, 16 फरवरी से 29 फरवरी, 1972 तक की अवधि में निर्धारित किये गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	निर्धारित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा रह दूएँ भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	संक्षिप्त विवरण
1	2	3	4
1.	IS: 80-1971 रंग-रोगन के लिये टंग तेल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 80-1950 रंग-रोगन के लिये टंग तेल की विशिष्टि।	इस मानक में रंग-रोगन के लिये प्रयुक्त टंग तेल के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)
2.	IS: 1848-1971 लिखने और छपाई के कागज की विशिष्टि	IS: 1848-1961 लिखने और छपाई के कागज की विशिष्टि।	इस मानक में लिखने और छपाई के काम में आमतौर से प्रयुक्त कागजों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
3.	IS: 3832-1971 हाथ से चलने वाले जजीर-धिरनी ब्लाक की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 3832-1966 हाथ से चलने वाले जजीर-धिरनी ब्लाक।	इस मानक में हाथ से चलने वाली बम अवस्था स्परगियर वाले जजीर धिरनी ब्लाक के विषय में सामान्य अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
4.	IS: 5757-1971 चीड़ के तेल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 5757-1970 चीड़ के तेल की विशिष्टि।	इस मानक में चीड़ के तेल के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)।
5.	IS: 5981-1970 फाउंट्रियो में काम आने वाले खरोंच औजारों (स्लीकर) की विशिष्टि।		इस मानक में फाउंट्रियो में काम आने वाले खरोंच (लीकर) औजारों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। इन खरोंच औजारों का उपयोग कटाई-छटाई के लिये होता है। (मूल्य रु० 3.000)।

*भा मा संस्था प्रमाणन मुहर योजना के लिये IS: 5757-1971, 1 मार्च, 1972 से लागू होगा।

1	2	3	4
6.	IS: 6063-1971 खुसी नालियों में अप्रगामी तरंग वाली का उपयोग करके पानी के बहाव की मापन पद्धति	—	इस मानक में खुसी नालियों में पानी के बहाव के मापने के लिये, जैसे प्राप्ति बताया गया, अप्रगामी तरंग नालियों के उपयोग का वर्णन किया गया है। वहां बहाव की स्थितियां समगति बहावों तक ही सीमित रखी गई हैं और ये गतियां भी बहाव की चढ़ाव दिशा में बने हेड पर निर्भर करती हैं। (मूल्य रु० 8.00)
7.	IS : 6125-1971 खचल गाड़ियों के लिये स्टोवविधि से लगने वाले संश्लिष्ट इन्जिन की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में खचल गाड़ियों में स्टोवविधि से लगने वाले संश्लिष्ट इन्जिन की अपेक्षाएं तथा बानगी लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। यह इन्जिन मोटर गाड़ियों तथा अन्य सवारी गाड़ियों जैसे स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों के इंजनों की सजावट तथा उनके बचाव के लिये चढ़ाया जाता है। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
8.	IS : 6170-1971 प्रयोगशालाओं की प्लैटिनम की छड़ियां और उसके छक्कन की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में प्रयोगशालाओं में काम आने वाले प्लैटिनम की छड़ियां (1 से 100 मिमी) और उसके छक्कन के विषयों में उसकी शुद्धता, फिनिश, डिजाइन, समझ, माप और तोल सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)
9.	IS : 6244-1971 सादे लगे मापकों के 'गो प्रंग' (30 से 100 मिमी साइज वाले) के मापी प्रंगों की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में 30 से 100 मिमी वाले सादे प्लग मापकों के 'गो प्रंग' के मापक प्रंगों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। इन सादे प्लग मापकों का उपयोग IS : 4218-1967 आई एस ओ मीटरी छड़ियों, के अनुसार बनी मीटरी छड़ियों के लघु व्यास ज्ञात करने के लिये किया जा सकता है। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
10.	IS : 6246-1971 सादे प्लग मापकों के 'गो प्रंग' (100 से 250 मिमी तक साइज वाले) के मापक प्रंगों की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में 100 से 250 मिमी तक के साइज वाले सादे प्लग मापकों के 'गो प्रंग' के मापी प्रंगों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। इन सादे प्लग मापकों का उपयोग IS : 4218-1967 आई एस ओ मीटरी छड़ियों के अनुरूप बनी मीटरी छड़ियों के लघु व्यास ज्ञात करने के लिये भी किया जा सकता है। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
11.	IS : 6250-1971 छत देने की सिलेट की टाइलों की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में डलवां छत पर इकहरी अथवा दोहरी सिलेट बिछाने के लिये प्रयुक्त सिलेट टाइलों के किस्म तथा माप सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)
12.	IS : 6271-1971 धातु की पालिशों (विशेष) की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में चूर्ण द्रव अथवा पेस्ट रूप में प्रयोग होने वाली धातु पर की जाने वाली पालिशों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। ये पालिशें सोना चांदी एल्युमिनियम अथवा विद्युत् लेपित निकल अथवा क्रोम की सतहों पर पालिश करने के लिये सामान्य रूप से प्रयुक्त होती हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
13.	IS : 6263 (भाग 1)-1971 खाने की वस्तुओं के ऐंठिक मूल्यांकन की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 1 अभीष्ट अपेक्षाएं।	—	इस मानक में खाने की वस्तुओं के ऐंठिक मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी अभीष्ट अपेक्षाएं जैसे व्यक्तियों के वर्गों का चुनाव प्रयोगशाला का जमाव और उपकरण बानगी लेना और बानगीयां तैयार करना तथा उनका प्रस्तुतीकरण निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
14.	IS : 6279-1971 कंकरी निकालने की युक्तियों के साज-सामान की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में घरेलू अथवा म्युनिसिपल सीवर की गंदगी के उपचार संयंत्रों में काम आने वाली कंकरी निकालने की युक्तियों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। म्युनिसिपल सीवर की गंदगियों में उद्योगों द्वारा निसृत अनेक प्रकार के व्यर्थ वस्तुएं भी होती हैं। यह मानक पूर्ण रूप से उद्योगों द्वारा निसृत व्यर्थ पदार्थों जिनके लिये कंकरी निकालने की युक्तियों का प्रयोग किया जाना हो के लिये भी लागू होता है। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
15.	IS : 6280-1971 सीवर की गंदगियों के जालियों की विशिष्टि।	—	इस मानक में घरेलू तथा म्युनिसिपल सीवर की गंदगियों के उपचार संयंत्रों में काज आने वाली जालियों में लगने वाली मामूली माप तथा निर्माण सम्बन्धी रीतियां दी गई हैं। यह मानक उद्योगों द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से निसृत व्यर्थ पदार्थों जिनकी जालियों का उपयोग किया जाना है, के लिये भी लागू होता है। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली और इसके शाखा कार्यालयों—(1) 534, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल रोड, वार्ड-7; (2) 5 खोरगी ग्रेट्रोड कलकत्ता-13; (3) 54 जनरल पैटर्न रोड मद्रास-2; (4) 117/418 बी सर्वोदय नगर कानपुर, (5) 5-9-201/2 विरागमल्ली लेन हैदराबाद 1; (6) 'साधना' नूर मोहम्मद शेख मार्ग, खानपुर ग्रहमवाबाद 1; (7) 'एफ' ब्लॉक यूनिटी बिल्डिंग नरसिंह राज स्क्वायर बंगलोर 2, और (8) बी. सी. 1 बिल्डिंग (तीसरी मंजिल) गांधी मंदान पूर्वी पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

[सं सी एम जी/13 : 2]

जी० वाम गुप्ता, उप-महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 21st September, 1973

S. O. 2975.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard (s), particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been established during the period from 16 February to 29 February 1972:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS:80-1971 Specification for tung oil for paints (First Revision).	IS:80-1950 Specification for tung oil for paints.	This standard prescribes requirements and the methods of sampling and test for tung oil for paints. (Price Rs. 2.00).
2.	IS:1848-1971 Specification for writing and printing papers (First Revision).	IS:1848-1961 Specification for writing and printing papers.	This standard prescribes the requirements the commonly used types of writing and printing papers. (Price Rs. 2.50).
3.	IS: 3832-1971 Specification for hand-operated chain pulley block (First Revision).	IS:3832-1966 Specification for hand-operated chain pulley blocks.	This standard lays down the general requirements of the hand-operated chain pulley blocks, worm or spur gear type. (Price Rs. 5.00).
4.	*IS : 5757-1971 Specification for pine oil (First Revision).	IS:5757-1970 Specification for pine oil.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for pine oil. (Price Rs. 3.50).
5.	IS:5981-1970 Specification for sleekers for use in foundries.	—	This standard covers the requirements for sleekers for use in foundries. Sleekers are used as trimming tools (Price Rs. 3.00).
6.	IS:6063-1971 Method of measurement of flow of water in open channels using standing wave flume.	—	This standard covers the use of standing wave flumes, as described subsequently, for the measurement of flow of water in open channels. Flow conditions considered are limited to steady flows which are uniquely dependent on the upstream head. (Price Rs. 8.00).
7.	IS:6125-1971 Specification for enamel, synthetic, stoving for automobiles.	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for enamel, synthetic, stoving, for automobiles. The material is intended for protection and decorating of metal and steel parts of automobiles and other vehicle bodies like autocyclus and scooters. (Price Rs. 5.00).
8.	IS:6170-1971 Specification for platinum crucible and lid.	—	This specification covers the requirements for purity, finish, design, capacity, dimensions and weights of platinum crucibles (1 to 100 ml) and lid used in the laboratories. (Price Rs. 2.00).
9.	IS:6244-1971 Specification for gauging members for plain plug gauges 'GO' members (size range 30 to 100 mm).	—	This standard specifies the requirements for gauging members for plain plug gauges for 'GO' member in the size range 30 to 100 mm. These plain plug gauges can also be used to check the minor diameter of internal threads when made according to IS:4218-1967 ISO metric screw threads. (Price Rs. 5.00).
10.	IS:6246-1971 Specification for gauging members for plain plug gauges 'go' member (size range 100 to 250 mm).	—	This standard specifies the requirements for gauging members for plain plug gauges for 'GO' member in the size range 100 to 250 mm. These plain plug gauges can also be used to check the minor diameter of internal threads when made according to IS:4218-1967 'ISO metric screw threads.' (Price Rs. 5.00).

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS:5757-1971 shall come into force with effect from 1st, March 1972.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11. IS:6250-1971 Specification for roofing slate tiles.	—		This standard lays down the requirements for the quality and dimensions of slate tiles used for sloped roof covering either for single slating or double slating. (Price Rs. 4.00).
12. IS:6271-1971 Specification for metal polishes (special).			This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for the metal polishes (special) in powder, liquid or paste forms which are suitable for general application to gold silver, aluminium and electroplated nickel or chrome surfaces. (Price Rs. 2.50).
13. IS:6273 (Part I)-1971 Guide for sensory evaluation of foods. Part I—optimum requirements.	—		This standard covers optimum requirements of sensory evaluation of food, such as personnel panels selection, laboratory set-up and equipment, sampling, and preparation and presentation of samples. (Price Rs. 3.50).
14. IS:6279-1971 Specification for equipment for grit removal devices.			This standard covers the requirements for grit removal devices used in sewage treatment plants for domestic as well as municipal sewages the latter often containing a variety of industrial wastes. This standard shall also be applicable to wholly industrial wastes where grit removal devices are intended to be used. (Price Rs. 3.50).
15. IS:6280-1971 Specification for sewage screens.	—		This standard covers the materials, dimensions and methods of construction of screens used in treatment plants for domestic as well as municipal sewages, the latter often containing a variety of industrial wastes. This standard shall also be applicable to wholly industrial wastes where screens are intended to be used. (Price Rs. 4.00)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) 0-18 New Civil Hospital Annexe, Asarva, Ahmedabad-16, (ii) F Block, Unity Bldg., Narasimharaja Square, Bangalore-2, (iii) 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (iv) 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (v) 5-9-201/A First Floor, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1, (vi) 117/418 B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur, (vii) 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (viii) B.C.J. Building (3rd Floor), Gandhi Maidan East, Patna-4.

[No. CMD/13-2]

D. DAS GUPTA,
Deputy Director General

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2976.—लोक परिसर (पब्लिक प्रीमिस) (अनिधिकृत दखलकारों की बंदखली) अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 48वां) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भूतपूर्व निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एस. ओ. 1104 दिनांक 7 मई, 1959 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें इस समय भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण विभाग के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के विभागाध्यक्षों के रूप में घोषित किया जाता है। सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए संपदा अधिकारियों (एस्टेट ऑफिसर्स) के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है। वे भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण विभाग के या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसरों और उसके निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत स्थित परिसरों के सम्बंध में इस कथित अधिनियम द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और इसके द्वारा या इसके अन्तर्गत संपदा अधिकारियों को जो कर्तव्य सौंपे गये हैं, उनका पालन करेंगे।

1. पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, शिलांग
2. पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, पुना

3. उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून
4. मध्य क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, इलाहाबाद
5. दक्षिणी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, कोयंबटूर
6. अल्पजलिक (एरिड) प्रदेश केन्द्र, जोधपुर
7. अन्वमान और निकाबार केन्द्र, पोर्ट ब्लेयर

[सं. एफ. 10-11/73-सर्वे 3]

पी. सरकार, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 1973

S.O. 2976.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (48 of 1971), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. S. O. 1104, dated the 7th May, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons, who are for the time being declared as Heads of Offices of the Regional Circles of the Botanical Survey of India as given below, being Gazetted Officers of Government, to be estate officers for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act in respect of the premises belonging to, or taken on lease by, or on behalf of the Botanical Survey of India

and situated within the limits of the corresponding Circle :—

- (i) Eastern Regional Circle, Shillong.
- (ii) Western Regional Circle, Poona.
- (iii) Northern Regional Circle, Dehra Dun.
- (iv) Central Regional Circle, Allahabad.
- (v) Southern Regional Circle, Coimbatore.
- (vi) Arid Zone Circle, Jodhpur.
- (vii) Andaman & Nicobar Circle, Port Blair.

[No. F. 16-11/73-Sur. 3.]

P. SARKAR, Dy. Secy.

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय
(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2977.—यतः पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 808 तिथि 6-3-73 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है,

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद् द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और उस धारा की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय भारतीय तेल निगम में, सभी बंधकों के मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

कुआं संख्या 92 (के० एच० ई०) से जी जी एस 1 तक पाइपलाइन

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला तथा तालुका : गांधीनगर

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	ए०आर० पी०ए०	ई० आर०ई०
1	2	3	4	5
सर्थ-ए	664/1	0	3	66
	664/2	0	2	07
	663/2	0	2	19
	663/1	0	5	75
	706	0	8	60
	707	0	0	61
	705	0	0	50
	710	0	7	95
	711	0	1	50
	712/2	0	5	37
	712/1	0	3	90
	713	0	0	50
	697/1	0	4	70

1	2	3	4	5
	697/5	0	4	94
	697/4	0	4	51
	697/2	0	3	66
	696	0	4	03
	695	0	11	48
	690/2	0	1	04
	694	0	10	37
	691	0	8	66
	692	0	1	83
	799	0	17	69

[संख्या 11/2/72/लेबर एण्ड लीजस]

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS
(Department of Petroleum)**

New Delhi, 29th September, 1973

S.O. 2977.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S. O. No. 808 dated 6-3-1973 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore in exercise of the Power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. 92 (KHE) to GGS I

State : Gujarat Distt. & Taluka : Gandhinagar.

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are
Serth-A	664/1	0	3	66
	664/2	0	2	07
	663/2	0	2	19
	663/1	0	5	75
	706	0	8	60
	707	0	0	61
	705	0	0	50
	710	0	7	95
	711	0	1	50
	712/2	0	5	37
	712/1	0	3	90
	713	0	0	50
	697/1	0	4	70
	697/5	0	4	94
	697/4	0	4	51
	697/2	0	3	66
	696	0	4	03
	695	0	11	48
	690/2	0	1	04
	694	0	10	37
	691	0	8	66
	692	0	1	83
	799	0	17	69

[No. 11/2/73/I&L/I]

का. आ. 2978.—यतः पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 809 तिथि 6-3-73 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और, उस धारा की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निरुद्ध करती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय भारतीय तेल निगम में, सभी बंधकों के मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

कुआं संख्या के० 156 से जी० जो० एस० V तक पाइप लाइन

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : महसना	तालुका :	कलोल	
गांव	खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	ए०आर०	पी० ए०
		ई०	आर०ई०	
मोला	210	0	16	04
	212	0	3	29
	वी० पी० कार्ट ट्रैक	0	1	69
	293	0	5	25
	296	0	2	32
	292	0	12	32
	317	0	19	04
	319	0	14	13
	वी० पी० कार्ट ट्रैक	0	1	22
	470	0	10	98
	468	0	2	93
सर्वेक्षण संख्या				
	570/6	0	1	22
	650/1	0	22	15
	648	0	13	42

[संख्या 11/2/72-लेबर एण्ड लेजिस-11]

बी. आर. भल्ला, अवसर सचिव

S.O. 2978.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S. O. No. 809 dated 6-3-1973 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to

acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore in exercise of the Power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. K-156 to GGS V

State : Gujarat Distt. : Mehsana Taluka : Kalol.

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Aro	P. Aro
OLA .	210	0	16	04
	212	0	3	29
	V. P. Cart track	0	1	69
	293	0	5	25
	296	0	2	32
	292	0	12	32
	317	0	19	04
	319	0	14	13
	V. P. Cart track	0	1	22
	470	0	10	98
	468	0	2	93
	Survey No.			
Isand	570/6	0	1	22
	650/1	0	22	15
	648	0	13	42

[No. 11/2/72L&L/II]

B. R. BHALLA, Under-Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

का०आ० 2979.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में व्ययन स्थल एन के बी से काबी -1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 17-11-72 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया को पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

अनुसूची

व्यधन स्थल एन के वी से काडी-1 तक पाइप लाइन की संक्रिया का पर्यवसान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	संक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	महमावपुरा	1190	28-4-1973	17-11-1972

(संख्या 12016/2/73-एल एण्ड एल/1.)

New Delhi, the 29th Sept. 1973

S. O. 2979.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. NKV to Kadi — 1 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the oil & natural gas commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 17-11-1972.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from D. S. NKV to KADI—1

Name of Ministry	Village	S. O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum & Chemicals	Mehmad-pura	1190	28-4-73	17-11-72

[No. 12016/2/73-L&L]

का०आ० 2980.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के कलोल क्षेत्र में व्यधन स्थल संख्या एन के वी से काडी-1 तथा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

82 G of I/73—4

और यतः तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 21-8-72 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया के पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

अनुसूची

व्यधन स्थल एन के वी से काडी-1 तक पाइपलाइन की संक्रिया का पर्यवसान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	संक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	मोयान सूरज चालासन	1191	28-4-1973	21-8-1972

(संख्या 12016/2/73-लेबर एण्ड लेजिसII.)

जे० पी० बालीवाला,

गुजरात के लिए अधिनियम के अस्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

S. O. 2980.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. NKT to Kadi—1 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 21-8-1972.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from D. S. NKT to KADI—1

Name of Ministry	Village	S. O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum & Chemicals	Moyan Suraj Chalasana	1191	28-4-73	21-8-72

[No. 12016/2/73-L&L.]

J. P. BALIWALA,
Competent Authority under the Act for Gujarat.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2981.—यत्तः दन्त चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 3 के खण्ड(व) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 28 सितम्बर, 1973 से डा. एम. के. जोशी, दन्त शल्य चिकित्सक, भोग निवास, मजेठा रोड, गोपाल नगर, अमृतसर को भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् का सदस्य मनोनीत कर दिया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 17 अक्टूबर, 1962 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3-2/62 चि 2 में आगे और निम्नीलिखित संशोधन करती है,

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 के खण्ड (व) के अधीन मनोनीत शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत क्रम 8 पर उल्लिखित प्रिवीष्ट के स्थान पर निम्नीलिखित प्रिवीष्ट रख ली जाए :—

“डा. एम. के. जोशी, दन्त शल्य चिकित्सक ‘भोग निवास’, मजेठा रोड, गोपालनगर, अमृतसर”

[सं. बी. 12013/3/72 एम. पी. टी.]

कुमारी सती बालकृष्णा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 28th September, 1973

S.O. 2981.—Whereas the Central Government have, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (f) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), nominated Dr. M. K. Joshi, Dental Surgeon, ‘Bhog Niwas’ Majetha Road, Gopal Nagar, Amritsar, to be a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 28th September, 1973.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 3-2/62-MII, dated the 17th October, 1962, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Nominated under clause (f) of section 3”, for the entry against serial No. 6, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Dr. M. K. Joshi,
Dental Surgeon,
‘Bhog Niwas’ Majetha Road,
Gopal Nagar, Amritsar”

[No. V. 12013/3, 72-MPI]

Km. SATHI BALAKRISHNA, Under Secy.

पर्यटन और वायु विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2982.—अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकारी अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 43) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एयर मार्शल वाई पी. मालसे, उप-वायु रीनाध्यक्ष, वायु सेना मुख्यालय, नई दिल्ली, को 29-9-1973 से श्री बी. इसरानी के स्थान पर भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकारी का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए. बी. -24012/1/73-ए. ए.]

सी. एल. धिंगरा, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1973

S.O. 2982.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the International Airports Authority Act 1971 (43 of 1971) the Central Government hereby appoints Air Marshal Y. V. Malase, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Headquarters, New Delhi as Chairman of the International Airports Authority of India with effect from 29-9-1973 Vice Shri B. Israni.

[No. AV-24012/1/73-AA]

C. L. DHINGRA, Dy. Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2983.—भारतीय व्यापार नौवहन (नौविक रोजगार कार्यालय, बम्बई), नियम 1954 के नियम 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कप्तान डी. हाटन के शेष सेवा काल के लिए पातस्वामियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने हेतु बम्बई पत्तन पर नौविक रोजगार बोर्ड (विदेश गामी) के सदस्य के रूप में श्री एन. पी. हिलियेट को नियुक्त करती है तथा भारत सरकार, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सा. आ. सं. 5252 दिनांक 7-12-72 में निम्नीलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्र. सं. 10 के सामने प्रिवीष्ट “कप्तान डी. हाटन” के स्थान पर प्रिवीष्ट “श्री एम. पी. हिलियेट” प्रतिस्थापित की जाय

[फाइल सं. 15-एन. टी. (2)/72]

दीवान चंद अहीर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1973

S.O. 2993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay), Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby

appoints Shri N. P. Elliott as a member of the Seamen's Employment Board (Foreign-going) at the port of Bombay to represent the Ship owners for the remaining term of office of Capt. D. Houghton and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) S.O. No 5252 dated the 7th December, 1972, namely:—

In the said notification, against Serial No. 10, for the entry 'Capt. D. Houghton,' the entry 'Shri N. P. Elliott,' shall be substituted.

[F. No. 15-MT-(2)/72]

D. C. AHIR, Under Secy.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 1973

सार्वजनिक सूचना

क्र. आ. 2984.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली मुख्य योजना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है जिससे सार्वजनिक सूचना के लिये प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस संशोधन के संबंध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आपत्ति या सुझाव देना हो तो वे अपने आपत्ति या सुझाव इस ज्ञापन के 30 दिन के भीतर सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली विकास भवन, नई दिल्ली के पास लिखित रूप में भेज दें। जो व्यक्ति अपनी आपत्ति अथवा सुझाव दें वे अपना नाम एवं पूरा पता भी लिखें।

संशोधन

“मुख्य योजना के भूमि उपयोग योजना चित्र में विभिन्न योजना खंडों के अन्तर्गत विविध क्षेत्रों के लिए उल्लिखित कुल आवासीय घनताओं में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, ताकि दिल्ली नगर क्षेत्र में 46 लाख (मुख्य योजना के अनुसार) के बजाय लगभग 53 लाख की प्रस्तावित जनसंख्या को बसाया जा सके।”

शनिवार को छोड़कर और सभी कार्यशील दिनों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय, दिल्ली विकास भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-1 में उक्त अवधि में आकर प्रस्तावित संशोधन के मानचित्रों का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

[संख्या फ़. 3(154)/67-एम. पी.]

हृदय नाथ फोसेदार, सचिव।

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1973

PUBLIC NOTICE

S.O. 2984.—The following modifications which the Central Government proposes to make the Master Plan for Delhi are hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion with respect to the proposed modifications may send the objection or suggestion in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, within a period of thirty days from the date of this notice. The

person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and full address.

MODIFICATION

“Gross residential densities indicated in the Land Use Plan of the Master Plan, for different zones under various planning divisions, are proposed to be revised so as to accommodate an anticipated population of about 53 lacs in 1981 instead of 46 lacs (envisaged in the Master Plan) within Delhi Urban Area.”

2. The plan indicating the proposed modifications will be available for inspection at the office of the Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi on all working days except Saturdays, within the period referred to above.

[No. F. 3(154)/67-M.P.]

H. N. FOTEDAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1973

S.O. 2985.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery (Pure Sitalpur Coal concern Limited) Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 24th September, 1973

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 70 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery (Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Limited),
AND
Their Workmen.

Present :

Sri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

Appearance :

On behalf of Employers—Absent.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

State : West Bengal.

Industry : Coal Mine.

AWARD

By Order No. L/19012/101/72-LRII, dated 6th December, 1972, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery (Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Limited) and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely :

“Whether the management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery (Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Limited), Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan are justified in stopping from work the 56 workmen as per Annexure “A” with effect from the 25th June, 1972? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

ANNEXURE "A"

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1. Khadaru Harijan		Loader
2. Muneshwar Show		"
3. Tilak Rai		Miner
4. Tipan Rai		"
5. Motilal Harijan		Loader
6. Kadar Harijan		"
7. Bhargunath Rajbhar		Miner
8. Bindhachal Kahar		"
9. Mannu Harijan		Loader
10. Bansraj Harijan		"
11. Ramnibash Pasi		"
12. Ramnihor Pasi		"
13. Kalidin Ahir		Chapراسى
14. Mukhdeo Singh		Trammer
15. Rambhadur Pasi		Loader
16. Tilakdhari Pasi		do
17. Surajuddin Mia		do
18. Shyam Narayan Singh		do
19. Ramsakal Goraria		do
20. Ramnibash Goraria		do
21. Rajbali Rajbhar		do
22. Shyamlal Barai		do
23. Prabhu Harijan		do
24. Logeswar Jadab		losseman
25. Rameswar Jadab		do
26. Sibdhari Debi		Miner
27. Dharma Debi		do
28. Subhadar Pandit		Loader
29. Kapildeen Singh		Miner
30. Rikhdeo Ahir		Loder
31. Badri Pasi		do
32. Tiddi Jadab		do
33. Sundar Jadab		do
34. Ramabodh Jadab		do
35. Dapil Jadav		do
36. Rambhajan Goraria		do
37. Mongru Harijan		do
38. Singhasan Dosad		do
39. Ramnandan Bhuiya		do
40. Rajdeo Paswan		do
41. Naresh Giri		Miner
42. Parichan Singh		Chapراسى
43. Nokhlal Pasi		Loader
44. Ramsundar Pasi		do
45. Guliram Pasi		do
46. Sampot Pasi		do
47. Kanailal Pasi		do
48. Munilal Pasi		do
49. Brijbansi Singh		Trammer
50. Shamu Mia		Miner
51. Lalu Mia		do
52. Dukhinath Sow		Loader
53. Ramharaf Ahir		Miner
54. Ramfal Ahir		do
55. Sarju Ahir		Chapراسى
56. Amin Dobi		Loader'

2. The original management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery (Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Limited) Post Office Ukhra, District

Burdwan against which the workmen had raised the dispute referred to for adjudication ceased to have any right to manage the colliery when Central Act 15 of 1973 came into force and by which the management of the colliery had vested in the Union of India acting through the Custodian General appointed by the Central Government. Then came the Central Act 26 of 1973 on and from 30th May, 1973. By Section 3 of the Act the right, title and interest of the owners in relation to the coal mines specified in the Schedule stood transferred to and did vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all incumbrances vide Section 3 of Act 26 of 1973 (Central)—Schedule thereto item 618, relating to Pure Sitalpur Colliery. Thus by Act 15 of 1973 (Central) the management of Pure Sitalpur Colliery stood transferred to the Central Government. Thereafter the right, title and interest in Pure Sitalpur colliery vested in the Central Government free from all incumbrances. This is the position of Pure Sitalpur colliery which still exists as a legal entity without the right of management of the colliery and without any right, title and interest in the colliery.

3. The Custodian General which came into the management of Pure Sitalpur colliery under Act 15 of 1973 ceased to have any function in regard to such colliery when Act 26 of 1973 (Central) came into force on and from 30th May, 1973. Now, the right, title and interest of Pure Sitalpur colliery as well as its management that came to the Central Government have been vested in the Coal Mines Authority Limited that is now functioning as a separate legal entity under Act 26 of 1973. Against this background the question that I propose now is to be decided.

4. The notices of this reference had been served on the original management of Pure Sitalpur colliery and on the union that had originally espoused the cause of the workmen involved in the reference case. Thereafter another union came to represent the workmen involved in this case on and from 23-5-1973. Neither the original management of Pure Sitalpur colliery nor the workmen involved in this case either through the original union that had espoused their cause or the union that came to represent the workmen in this proceeding, filed any statement of case. This tribunal received on 23-7-73 a joint petition of compromise relating to this dispute, creating by the several clauses thereof certain rights and liabilities in between the compromising parties.

The first clause 3(a) reads as :

"That the 56(fifty six) workmen named in the order of Reference would be allowed to resume work in the concerned colliery in 3 phases within three months from the date the joint petition is submitted before the Hon'ble Presiding Officer. Out of the concerned workmen, 22 workmen as per list attached (Annexure 1) will be taken in with immediate effect and the remaining 34 workmen as per list attached (Annexure 2) will be taken in within 3 months as stated above."

This is a clear liability in the authority of the management to reinstate 56 workmen in their respective posts named in the order of reference. Clause 3(d) reads as :

"That the management shall pay towards meeting cost of the case, the amount of 125 (Rupees one hundred and twentyfive only) to any of the signatories on behalf of the workmen within 15 days from the date of submission of this joint petition."

This is also a liability to be borne by the authority representing the management of the colliery. Let us now find out who are the parties to the compromise petition. One Usha Ranjan Paul, Officer on Special Duty (Personnel), Coal Mines Authority, Sanctoria signed the compromise petition on 18-7-1973. One Arun Bhattacharjee, Vice-President, Colliery Mazdoor Union, INTUC, P.O. Asansol, Dist. Burdwan signed the compromise on 18-7-1973 for workmen. One M. S. Roy, Jt. General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Union, INTUC, P.O. Asansol, Dist. Burdwan also signed the compromise for the workmen. I am not concerned now as to who are signing for the workmen the compromise petition. I am concerned as to who is signing for the management of the colliery. As I have already observed by Act 15 of 1973 the management of the Pure Sitalpur colliery stood transferred absolutely to the Central Government acting through

the Custodian General. Then came Act 26 of 1973 (Central) on and from 30th May, 1973. By Section 3 read with Schedule, item 618 the right, title and interest of the original management of Pure Sitalpur colliery stood transferred to and vested absolutely free from all incumbrances in the Central Government. Thereafter on 16th June, 1963 by virtue of the power contained in Section 5 sub-section (1) of Act 26 of 1973 the Pure Sitalpur colliery immediately through the Central Government stood transferred to an authority known as Coal Mines Authority Limited that is now the owner of the colliery managing the colliery in question. So, the Custodian General or as a matter of that the Central Government had no right, title and interest and management in regard to Pure Sitalpur colliery on 18-7-73 since from 16th June, 1973 the right, title and interest in the colliery as well as its management stood transferred to and vested in Coal Mines Authority Limited immediately through the Central Government and that authority is a legal entity distinct and separate from the Union of India or as a matter of that the Central Government. Section 6(1) of Act 26 of 1973 speaks of vesting of coal mines in the Central Government or in a Government Company free from all mortgages, trusts, obligations, charge, lien or all other incumbrances affecting the mine. Section 7(1) of Act 26 of 1973 reads as :

"Every liability of the owner, agent, manager or managing contractor of a coal mine, in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of such owner, agent, manager or managing contractor, as the case may be, and shall be enforceable against him and not against the Central Government or the Government company."

Section 7(2)(a) reads as :

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, royalty, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a coal mine in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government company."

Now, the liability in the compromise petition as in clause 3(a) of reinstating 56 workmen who were stopped from doing their work by the original management of Pure Sitalpur colliery with effect from 25th June, 1972, arose before 30-5-1973, the date when Act 26 of 1973 came into force. As the law is what I have quoted above, how can the Union of India or as a matter of that the Custodian General acting through Officer-on-Special Duty (Personnel) sign the compromise petition on 18-7-73 taking upon the Union of India acting through the Custodian General the liability of reinstating 56 workmen which liability could only be enforced against the erstwhile management of Pure Sitalpur colliery i.e. Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Limited? By Section 7, as I have quoted, of Act 26, 1973, the liability of reinstating 56 workmen as the schedule of reference case shows, arose long before 30-5-1973, and that was the liability that could be enforced only against the erstwhile management of Pure Sitalpur colliery and cannot be enforced, as the law stands, either against the Union of India or against the Custodian General acting on behalf of the Union of India or against the Union of India or against the Government company i.e. Coal Mines Authority Limited. The expression "resume" in Clause 3(a) of the compromise petition means reinstatement, clarified by Clause 3(c) i.e. the continuity of service on reinstatement. The liability to reinstate arose before 30-5-1973 and is enforceable only against erstwhile management.

5. Therefore, the compromise petition signed by Usha Ranjan Paul in his capacity as Officer on Special Duty (Personnel) Coal Mines Authority, Sanctoria, was signed by a person who had no legal authority to bind by the terms of the compromise either the Custodian General or as a matter of that the Union of India or the Union of India or the Coal Mines Authority Limited in view of the provisions contained in Section 7 quoted above of Act 26 of 1973 which came into force on and from 30th May, 1973. On 30th of May, 1973 even if there was the Custodian General in the management of the colliery under Act 15 of 1973 (Central), the Custodian General lost its authority of management of the colliery on and from 16th June 1973 when the colliery with its management immediately through the Union Government stood transferred to and vested absolutely in the Coal

Mines Authority Limited, a legal entity distinct and separate from the entity of the Union of India in view of the provisions of Section 3 read with Section 5(1) of Act 26 of 1973. Moreover, as I have pointed out, the liability to reinstate the 56 workmen to their respective posts with continuity in service as stated in paragraph 3(a) and 3(c) of the compromise petition and the liability pay cost at Rs. 125 of this proceeding as in Clause 3(d) of the compromise petition could have been the liability of none else but of the erstwhile management of Pure Sitalpur colliery which is still a legal entity which had not entered appearance in this proceedings and had not entered into the compromise as embodied in the petition. Neither the Union of India, acting through the Custodian General, nor Union of India, nor the Coal Mines Authority Limited had, under Section 7 Sub-sections (1) and 2(a) of Act 26 of 1973, any liability on 18-7-73 to reinstate any of the 56 workmen to his post with the continuity of his service and pay Rs. 125 as costs. Therefore, the entire compromise as presented before this tribunal in the circumstances discussed above is illegal and unenforceable in law, and cannot be recorded.

6. This tribunal fixed 12-9-73 for recording the compromise but on 12-9-73 neither the erst while management of Pure Sitalpur colliery nor the Custodian General nor the Union of India nor the Coal Mines Authority Limited appeared. So also did not appear the workmen represented by the unions whose office bearers had signed the compromise petition which was prayed for to be recorded by this tribunal. This tribunal cannot for the reasons already observed record the compromise. Hence the compromise petition is rejected.

7. As neither party appeared, this tribunal presumes that there is no dispute in regard to the matter referred to for adjudication by this tribunal. Accordingly this tribunal renders a 'no dispute' award in this reference case.

This is my award.

Dated, September 13, 1973

S. N. BAGCHI, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-19012/101/72 LR II]

भ्रम और पुनर्वास संवालय

(भ्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

प्रवेश

नई दिल्ली, तारीख 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

का० प्रा० 2986—यतः सेण्ट्रल कोल वाशरीज प्रागैनाइजेशन, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, धनबाद (इसके बाद उक्त कम्पनी के रूप में निश्चित) के प्रबंधक और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व गुगवा, पाथेर-डिह और भोजुडिह कोल वाशरीजों में कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन (इसके बाद यूनियन के रूप में निश्चित) करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है; और यतः उक्त कम्पनी और यूनियन ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उप-धारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्तियों के माध्यम्यम् के लिये निदेशित करने का करार कर लिया है, और उक्त माध्यम्यम् करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्ध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यम्यम् करार को, जो उसे 18 सितम्बर, 1973 को मिला था, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

(करार)

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन)

के बीच

पक्षकारों के नाम

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने श्री डी० के० बसु,

नाम

उप-महाप्रबंधक, सेण्ट्रल कोल वाशरीज प्रागैनाइजेशन, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, डाकघर सरायरेला, जिला धनबाद, बिहार।

कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले:

1. श्री विन्देश्वरी दुबे, प्रधान,
कोल वाशरीज यूनियन,
दुगदा कोल वाशरी,
झाकघर दुगदा, जिला गिरिडिह, बिहार।

और
कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन,
पाथेरडिह कोल वाशरी,
झाकघर पाथेरडिह, जिला धनबाद,
बिहार।

2. श्री आर० एन० मिश्र, महा सचिव,
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स
यूनियन, भोजपुडिह कोल वाशरी,
झाकघर मधालडिह, जिला पुरुलिया,
पश्चिम बंगाल।

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री एच० एच० कुरेशी, क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद के माध्यस्थता के लिये निर्देशित करने का एतद्द्वारा करार किया गया है।

1. विनिर्दिष्ट विवादग्रस्त विषय - "संयुक्त मजदूरी संबंधी आर्गनाइजेशन के तारीख 27-10-1970 के करार संबंधी ज्ञापन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो सेट्टल कोल वाशरीज आर्गनाइजेशन के कर्मचारियों को परिवर्तन संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने का आधार बना, जिसके अधीन उन कर्मचारियों में जैसे कर्मचारियों को, जिनका जैसा कम्पनी की किताबों में अभिलिखित है, आधिकारिक रूप से अधिसूचित निवास स्थान कारखाने के गेट से या अन्य कार्यस्थल से, यदि यह कारखाने के बाहर स्थित है, 5 किलोमीटर या उससे अधिक दूरी पर है, 13 रुपये प्रति माह परिवर्तन संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है, क्या कर्मकारों की सभी कर्मचारियों को बिना दूरी का ध्यान किये 13 रुपये की परिवर्तन संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने की मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हाँ, तो प्रमाणा क्या होनी चाहिये?"

2. विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण जिसमें अन्तर्दलित स्थापन या उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है।

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

श्री डी० के० बसु, उप महाप्रबन्धक,
सेट्टल कोल वाशरीज आर्गनाइजेशन,
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, झाकघर
सरायडेस्ता, जिला धनबाद, बिहार।

कर्मकारों के प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

1. श्री विन्देश्वरी दुबे, प्रधान,
कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन, दुगदा
कोल वाशरीज,
झाकघर दुगदा, जिला गिरिडिह, बिहार।
और

कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन,
पाथेरडिह कोल वाशरी, झाकघर
पाथेरडिह, जिला धनबाद, बिहार।

2. श्री आर० एन० मिश्र, महासचिव,
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स
यूनियन, भोजपुडिह कोल वाशरी, झाकघर
मधालडिह, जिला पुरुलिया, पश्चिम
बंगाल।

3. प्रश्नगत कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संघ का नाम। कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन,
दुगदा कोल वाशरी, झाकघर दुगदा, जिला
गिरिडिह, बिहार।

कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन, पाथेरडिह
कोल वाशरी, झाकघर पाथेरडिह, जिला
धनबाद, बिहार।

और

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कोल वाशरीज वर्कर्स यूनियन
भोजपुडिह कोल वाशरी, झाकघर मधालडिह,
जिला पुरुलिया, पश्चिम बंगाल।

4. प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या। 2370

5. विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या सभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या। 1643

हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि माध्यस्थ का विनिर्णय हम पर आबद्ध कर होगा।

माध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट समुचित सरकार द्वारा राजपत्र में इस करार के प्रकाशन की छः महीने की कालावधि या इतने और समय के भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित करार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाए, देगा। यदि पूर्व-वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता, तो माध्यस्थता के लिये निर्देश स्वतः रद्द हो जाएगा और हम नए माध्यस्थता के लिये बातचीत करने को स्वतंत्र होंगे।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले : कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

ह०/- डी० के० बसु

1. ह०/- विन्देश्वरी दुबे

2. ह०/- आर० एन० मिश्र

तारीख 28 अगस्त, 1973

साक्षी :

1.

2. ह०/- अपादय

मैं माध्यस्थ के रूप में कार्य करना स्वीकार करता हूँ।

ह०/- एच० एच० कुरेशी

क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद।

[संख्या एल-2013/1/73-एस० आर०-2]

करनैल सिंह, उप-सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 1973

S.O. 2936.—WHEREAS an industrial dispute exists between the management of Central Coal Washeries Organisation Hindustan Steel Limited, Dhanbad (hereinafter referred to as the said Company) and their workmen represented by the Coal

Washeries Workers Unions at Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih Coal Washeries (hereinafter referred to as the Union),

AND WHEREAS the said Company and the Union have, by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the persons mentioned therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 19th September, 1973.

AGREEMENT

FORM—C

(See Rule 7)

(Under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of Parties:

Representing employers:

Shri D. K. Basu,
Deputy General Manager,
Central Coal Washeries Organisation,
Hindustan Steel Limited,
P.O. Saraidhella, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.

Representing workmen:

1. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey,
President,
Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Dugda Coal Washery,
P.O. Dugda, Dist. Giridih, Bihar

&

Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Patherdih Coal Washery,
P.O. Patherdih, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.

2. Shri R. N. Mishra,
General Secretary,
Hindustan Steel Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Bhojudih Coal Washery,
P.O. Santhaldih, Dist. Purulia, W. Bengal.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following Industrial dispute to the Arbitration of Shri H. H. Quraishy, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.

- (i) Specific matter in dispute: "Having regard to the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee's Memorandum of agreement dated 27-10-1970, which formed the basis for Transport Subsidy to the employees of Central Coal Washeries Organisation under which a Transport Subsidy of Rs.13/- per month is being paid to such of those employees whose officially notified residence as recorded in the books of the Company is 5 KMs or more from the gate of the factory or other place of work if it is situated outside the factory, whether the demand of the workmen for Transport Subsidy of Rs.13/- to all employees irrespective of distance is justified? If so, what should be the quantum?"

- (ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:

Representing Employer:

Shri D. K. Basu,
Dy. General Manager,
Central Coal Washeries Orgn.,
Hindustan Steel Ltd.,
P.O. Saraidhella, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.

Representing Workmen:

1. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey,
President,
Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Dugda Coal Washery,
P.O. Dugda, Dist. Giridih, Bihar

&

Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Patherdih Coal Washery,
P.O. Patherdih, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.

2. Shri R.N. Mishra,
General Secretary,
Hindustan Steel Coal Washeries Workers' Union
Bhojudih Coal Washery,
P.O. Santhaldih, Dist. Purulia, W. Bengal.

- (iii) Name of the Union representing the workmen in question:

Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Dugda Coal Washery,
P.O. Dugda, Dist. Giridih, Bihar;

Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Patherdih Coal Washery,
P.O. Patherdih, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.

&

Hindustan Steel Coal Washeries Workers' Union,
Bhojudih Coal Washery,
P.O. Santhaldih, Dist. Purulia, W. Bengal.

- (iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected: 2370

- (v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute: 1643

We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The Arbitrator shall make his award within a period of six months of the publication of this Agreement in the official Gazette by the appropriate Govt. or within such further time as it is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the Award is not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the Parties:

Representing Employer :
D. K. BASU

Representing Workmen :

1. (BINDESHWARI DUBEY)
2. (R. N. MISHRA)

Date : 28th Aug. '73

Witness :

1.
2.

I accept to act as an Arbitrator

H. H. QURAIISHY: Regional Labour Commissioner (C)
Dhanbad.

(No.L-2013/1/73-LRII)

New Delhi, the 4th October, 1973

S.O. 2987.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Jambad Colliery of Messrs. Pure Jambad Collieries Private Limited, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th September, 1973.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA**

Reference No. 60 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Pure Jambad Colliery of Messrs. Pure Jambad Collieries Private Limited,

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Sri S. N. Bagchi—Presiding Officer.

Appearance:

On behalf of Employers—Absent.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

State : West Bengal

Industry : Coal Mine

AWARD

By Order No. L/19012/27/72-LR II, dated 12th October, 1972 the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Jambad Colliery of Messrs. Pure Jambad Collieries Private Limited and their workmen, to this tribunal, for adjudication, namely :—

“Whether the management of Pure Jambad Colliery of Messrs. Pure Jambad Collieries Private Limited, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan is justified reducing without giving notice under section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act the facility of 15 days leave on account of sickness in home town with effect from the 1st February, 1971 to the following workmen? If not, to what relief are they or any of them entitled?

1. Chandra Sekhar Roy	Clerk
2. Chandrakesh Roy	Munshi
3. Triloki Pandey	Mining Sirdar
4. Bisheshwar Pandey	Munshi
5. Ballram Pandey	Munshi
6. Baijnath Chobey	Chaprasi
7. Ram Shankar Dubey	Chaprasi
8. Ram Moni Ojha	Chaprasi

9. Ram Shankar Ojha	Chaprasi
10. Ram Lakhon Dubey	Chaprasi
11. Ram Samaj Mishra	Chaprasi
12. Durga Prasad Mishra	Chaprasi
13. Bashdeo Chobey	Chaprasi
14. Mustafi Khan	Chaprasi
15. Bal Singh	Chaprasi
16. Baleshwar Jadab	Chaprasi
17. Prabhu Singh	Chaprasi
18. Sajan Singh	Chaprasi
19. Bhagwan Singh	Chaprasi
20. Ram Brich Jadab	Chaprasi
21. Misadih Lal	Chaprasi
22. Haru Gope	Chaprasi
23. Sahadeo Pandey	Chaprasi
24. Birju Singh	Chaprasi

2. Notices were served on both the present management and the workmen represented by the Union officials. The first peremptory date was fixed on 1-6-1973 when the workmen through the official of the union representing them in this proceeding filed a petition stating that there was a talk of compromise of the case which necessitated adjournment of the hearing of the case. So the matter was adjourned to 5th July, 1973 for recording the compromise, if any, or for hearing. On 5th July, 1973 the workmen appeared through an official of the union representing the workmen but none appeared for the management. The workmen prayed for bringing in record the Custodian General or in other words the Union of India as a party representing the management in this case and also prayed for an adjournment. The Union of India had already appeared through an Advocate representing the Custodian General. The workmen, however, prayed for adjournment of the hearing of the case. Accordingly, 3rd August, 1973 was fixed for final hearing of the case. On 3rd August, the management, appeared but none appeared for the workmen. Again the case had to be adjourned to 19-9-1973 with notices to both the parties for final hearing.

3. To day, 19-9-1973, neither the management nor the workmen appeared. So, there is no ground for adjourning the case from day to day. In view of those that I have just recorded I hold that there is no dispute between the parties and as such, I render a ‘no dispute’ award in this matter.

This is my award.

Dated, September 19, 1973.

S. N. BAGCHI, Presiding Officer.
[No. I-19012/27/72-LR II.]

S.O. 2988.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Haripur Colliery [The Selected Baraboni Coal Company (Private) Limited], Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th September, 1973.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA**

Reference No. 64 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Haripur Colliery [The Selected Baraboni Coal Company (Private) Limited],

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Sri S. N. Bagchi—Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

On behalf of Employers—Sri Monoj Kr. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

State : West Bengal

Industry : Coal Mine

AWARD

By Order No. L/19012/68/72-LR II, dated 24-10-1972, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, referred the following industrial dispute existing between the employers in the relation to the management of Haripur Colliery [The Selected Baraboni Coal Company (Private) Limited], and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely :—

“Whether the management of Haripur Colliery, The Selected Baraboni Coal Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan was justified in placing Sarvashri (1) Arjun Singh (2) Gurnam Singh, (3) Jagdish Yadav, (4) Puran Singh, (5) Paru Kola, (6) Nimbulal Dhunkar, (7) Kishun Mahta, (8) Shiv Bachan Harijan, (9) Hanuman Singh, Coal Cutting Machine Drivers in Category V and Sarvashri (1) Basudeo Thakur, (2) Shankar Gope, (3) Shiv Narain, Koiri, (4) Srinath Ahir, (5) Sheo Charan Nunia, (6) Sham Suddin Mian, (7) Dhanchand Shaw, (8) Kundan Singh, (9) Rameshwar Yadav, (10) Laly Harijan (11) Ram Nihore Numia (12) Jhagroo Mia (13) Majhar Ali, (14) Karam Singh and (15) Chandma Harijan, Coal Cutting Machine Mazdoors in Category-III under the Wage Board Recommendations for Coal Mining Industry? If not, to what relief are these workmen, entitled and from what date?”

2. Notices of the reference case were served on both the management and the Union representing the workmen. The case was fixed for peremptory hearing on 6-6-1973. On that day Sri M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the management but nobody appeared on behalf of the workmen. The case was, therefore, adjourned to 6-7-1973 when Sri M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate, appeared for the management but nobody appeared on behalf of the workmen. To give another chance the case was again adjourned to 26-7-1973. On that date nobody appeared either on behalf of the management or on behalf of the workmen. The case was therefore, adjourned again to 20-9-1973. On 20-9-1973 Sri M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate appeared but nobody appeared on behalf of the workmen.

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3. In the circumstances stated above, it is presumed that there exists no dispute at present between the parties and as such a ‘no dispute’ award is rendered in the matter.

This is my award.

Dated : September 21, 1973

[No. L-19012/68/72-LR II.]

S. N. BAGCHI, Presiding Officer

S.O. 2989.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Executive Adviser, Messrs East Indian Coal Company Limited and Messrs Bhulanbararee Coal Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th September, 1973.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 1), DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 93 of 1971

Parties :

Employers in relation to the Executive Adviser, Messrs East Indian Coal Co. Limited and Messrs Bhulanbararee Coal Company Limited, P.O. Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Mr. Justice D. D. Seth (Retd.), Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the old management—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Bhulanbararee Coal Company Workers' Union—None.

For the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh—Shri B. N. Singh, Advocate.

For the Indian National Mines Overman, Sardar & Shotfirers Association—Shri P. Chanda.

For the Bihar Coal Miners' Union—Shri P. Chanda.

For the East Indian Coal Company Workers' Union—None.

State : Bihar

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad the 20th September, 1973.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

by an order No. L/2012/190/71-LR II dated New Delhi the 16th December, 1971 in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and runs as follows :—

"Whether the workmen of Bhulanbararee, Jealgora and Bararee Collieries are entitled to any compensation for the period of their Lay-off from the Second Shift of the 14th September, 1971 to the First Shift of the 16th September, 1971 and that of the Kendwadih Colliery for the 16th September, 1971 ? If so, to what details ?"

2. The reference was received in the office of the Tribunal on 21st December, 1971 and as the management of the colliery had been taken over by the Central Government, notices were issued to the Custodian General and also to the Union of the workmen. On 23-3-1972 Shri J. N. P. Sahi, appeared on behalf of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and filed an application that Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., had no objection to being impleaded as a party to the proceedings and prayed for time to file a written statement. Accordingly, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., was added as a party to the reference. On 1-5-1972 a written statement on behalf of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., was received and was placed on record. The workmen are represented by five unions namely, Bhulanbararee Coal Company Workers' Union, The Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar Coal Miners' Union, Digwadih, Indian National Mines Overmen Sirdar and Shot-firers Association and East Indian Coal Company Workers' Union. The old management and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., are represented by Shri S. S. Mukherjee assisted by Shri R. V. K. Rao. The representatives of the five unions sometime appeared before the Tribunal and sometime they did not. But all the five unions have filed their written statements. On 9-2-1973 Shri S. S. Mukherjee filed two written statements-cum-rejoinders on behalf of Kendwadih Colliery and Bhulanbararee Colliery and also filed 21 items of documents along with a list. He had also filed 19 items of documents on 1-6-1973 (Total documents filed by Mr. Mukherjee are 40) and out of them he got proved only 23 documents through K. C. Dutta M.W.1 and they have been marked Exts. M1 to M23. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, appeared on all the dates on which the reference was listed but the representatives of the unions sometimes appeared and sometimes did not appear. On 4-7-1973 Shri B.N. Singh appeared on behalf of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and undertook to inform all the unions of the four collieries about the next date of hearing of the reference. On 19-7-1973 Shri S.S. Mukherjee examined Shri K.C. Dutta to prove the documents filed on behalf of the management and on being proved by Shri Dutta they were marked Exts. M1 to M23. It may be mentioned that Shri P. Chanda, on behalf of Bihar Coal Miners Union, did not admit a single document filed on behalf of the management. On 19-7-1973 Shri K.C. Dutta was examined, cross-examined and discharged. Thereafter, Shri Mukherjee closed the evidence on behalf of the management. On 6-8-1973 Shri P. Chanda got himself examined on behalf of the workmen and filed 13 items of document, out of which four documents were admitted by Shri S. S. Mukherjee and on admission those documents

were marked Exts. W1 to W4. Shri P. Chanda, during the course of his deposition proved the rest of the documents which were marked Exts. W5 to W11 and two documents were marked as 'X' and 'Y' for identification. Shri P. Chanda also produced Shri Rameshwar Mistry as W.W.2 on 6-8-1973 and after cross-examination he was discharged. Thereafter, Shri P. Chanda closed the evidence on behalf of the workmen.

3. Neither party had summoned the record of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad but, in my opinion a perusal of that record was necessary to do justice in the reference and I, therefore, on 10-8-1973 ordered that record to be summoned. The record of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad was accordingly received on 17-8-1973 and was placed on record. As the statement made in the four written statements filed by the unions representing the workmen are almost similar, I shall briefly state the case of the workmen as contained in those written statements. According to the written statement filed by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh there are 4000 workmen working in the four concerned collieries and the management stopped the workmen from working in three collieries with effect from 2nd shift of 14-9-1971 till 16th September, 1971 and on 16-9-1971 the management stopped nearly 1500 workmen of Kendwadih Colliery from the 1st shift without any prior notice. The workmen stated that the contention of the management that the workmen were laid off with effect from 14-9-1971 due to the deliberate slowing down by the mining staff was a misrepresentation of fact. The miners, trammers and other workmen were not aware of any such lay off notice and all the 4000 workmen were, all of a sudden, stopped from working. According to Colliery Mazdoor Sangh the stoppage of work could not be construed as legal "lock-out" and the union claims full wages for all the workmen for the entire period along with bonus and other benefits linked with attendance from 14-9-1971 to 16-9-1971 and presses for the same relief in case of Kendwadih Colliery on 16-9-1971. The Colliery Mazdoor Sangh claims that the workmen be declared to have continued in service.

4. According to the written statement filed by the Bihar Coal Miners' Union the management illegally "locked-out" the workmen of Bhulanbararee, Jealgora and Bararee Collieries from the 2nd shift of 14-9-1971 to the 1st shift of 16-9-1971 on false, frivolous and mala fide pleas and paid no wages for any of the shifts to the "locked-out" workmen. Thereafter, the union approached the management and requested to lift the "lock-out" and since their plea had no effect they sent a letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad on 16-9-1971 requesting him to intervene in the matter. According to Bihar Coal Miners' Union, Digwadih the plea of "go-slow" taken by the management was an after thought and the "lock-out" declared by the management was illegal. Conciliation proceedings between the workmen and the management were held but they ended in failure and, hence this reference. According to this union the "lock-out" declared by the management was taken recourse to without any reference to the union or unions and hence the union prays that the "lock-out" declared by the management be declared as unjustified and mala fide and the

workmen may be granted full wages for the period of the lock-out.

5. The written statement filed by the East Indian Coal Co. Workers Union and the Bhulanbararee Coal Company Workers Union contains similar allegations as does the written statement on behalf of the workmen represented by the Indian National Mines Overman Sardar and Shot firers Association.

6. The case of the management as contained in the written statement filed on behalf of the Agent of Kendwadih Bhulanbararee, Jealgora and Bararee Collieries is that the Overmen, Mining Sirdars, Shotfirers of Kendwadih Colliery resorted to go-slow tactics with effect from 15-9-1971 (1st shift) and information whereof was sent to proper authorities. On account of the go-slow tactics by the workmen the daily raisings went down abnormally and about that also information was sent to different authorities. In view of the go-slow tactics the management had no other alternative but to lay off other workmen without any compensation under the provisions of section 25E(iii) of the Industrial Disputes Act and the appropriate authorities were informed of that action. It is mentioned in paragraph 5(d) of the written statement-cum-rejoinder on behalf of the Agent, Kendwadih Colliery that on receipt of a letter dated 16-9-1971 from the Group Secretary, Indian National Mines Overman/Sirdar and Shotfirers' Association, giving assurance that they would henceforth ensure normal work, the lay-off ended with effect from 16-9-1971 and information was given to the different authorities. According to the Agent, Kendwadih Colliery the go-slow tactics adopted by the aforesaid Mining Staff was wholly unjustified on account of which the management suffered considerable loss and hence the lay off declared by the management was justified and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any lay off compensation or any relief at all.

7. According to the written statement filed on behalf of the Agent, Bhulanbararee, Jealgora and Bararee Collieries, the overman, mining sirdars and shotfirers of these three collieries resorted to go-slow tactics with effect from the following date and shift :—

- (i) Bararee Colliery from 1st shift of 14-9-1971;
- (ii) Jealgora Colliery from 3rd shift of 13-9-1971;
- (iii) Bhulanbararee Colliery from 3rd shift of 10-9-1971 (for 10 seem) and 1st shift of 11-9-1971 (at No. 2 Pit)".

8. It is alleged by the Agent of these three collieries that on account of the go-slow tactics adopted by the aforesaid mining staff the daily raisings went down abnormally and information was sent to the different authorities and on account of the go-slow tactics the management had no other alternative but to lay off the workmen without any compensation under the provisions of section 25E(iii) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. About that also information was also sent to the appropriate authorities. The Lay off ended on 16-9-1971 on receipt of a letter dated 16-9-1971 from the Group Secretary of the Indian National Mines Overmen, 'Shotfirers' Association giving assurance that they would henceforth ensure normal work. About this also information was sent to different authorities. According to the Agent in all these three collieries go-slow tactics adopted by the aforesaid mining staff were wholly unjustified and the management suffered considerable loss on account of the same and the workmen are, therefore, not entitled to any compensation or any relief at all.

9. In its written statement filed by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., various legal pleas have been raised and it is stated that on the relevant date there did not exist any relationship of employer and employees between the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the concerned workmen and no award can be passed against Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., which is in no way liable or responsible for any act of the past management prior to the date of the taking over under the provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act No. 64 of 1971. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., on merits, adopted the written statement filed by the outgoing employers.

10. Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W.I stated that before the Nationalisation of the Coal Mines he was incharge of the Central Bureau and the workmen of the four collieries were

controlled by the Central Bureau. He further stated that the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot-firers of all the four concerned collieries adopted go-slow tactics with effect from different dates in the month of September, 1971 and the necessary information of the go-slow tactics adopted by the Mining Staff was sent by the management to different authorities. Shri K. C. Dutta, thereafter proved Exts. M1 to M23. According to Shri K. C. Dutta Ext. M1 is in form 'N' regarding Bararee Colliery. Ext. M1 is dated 15-9-1971 and is under Rule 73 of the Rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act. This exhibit is signed by Jairam Singh, Manager of Bararee Colliery according to Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W.I. Shri K. C. Dutta stated that he recognises the signatures of Shri Jairam Singh. Ext. M2 is also in form 'N' under Rule 73 and is dated 14-9-1971 and is in regard to Jealgora Colliery. According to Shri K. C. Dutta Ext. M2 is signed by Shri S. M. Kole, the Manager of Jealgora Colliery whose signature the witness knows. Ext. M3 is also in form 'N' and is dated 16-9-1971 regarding Kendwadih Colliery. According to Shri K. C. Dutta this exhibit is signed by Shri R. D. P. Sinha, Manager of the colliery whose signature he knows. Ext. M4 is the office copy of a letter addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad dated 15-9-1971 and is in form '01' under Rule 75A regarding lay off of the workmen of the Bararee Colliery. According to Shri K. C. Dutta, M4 bears the signatures of Jairam Singh, Manager of the colliery. Ext. M5 is also addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) and is dated 15-9-1971 and is in regard to Bararee Colliery and bears the signatures of Shri Jairam Singh, Manager according to Shri K. C. Dutta. Ext. M6, according to Shri K. C. Dutta is the office copy of the correction letter dated 16-9-1971 sent to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and bears the signatures of Shri Jairam Singh the Manager of the Bararee Colliery whose signature he knows. Ext. M7 is also in form '01' and is dated 15-9-1971 with regard to Bararee Colliery and is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and bears the signature of Jairam Singh, Manager whose signature is also identified by Shri K. C. Dutta. Shri K. C. Dutta stated that Ext. M8 is the office copy of form '01' dated 14-9-1971 regarding Jealgora Colliery and bears the signature of Shri S. M. Kole Manager of Jealgora Colliery whose signature he identified. Ext. M9 is the notice of lay off in form '01' and is dated 16-9-1971 and is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and is regarding Kendwadih Colliery. This exhibit, according to Shri K. C. Dutta, bears the signature of Shri R. D. P. Sinha, Manager of Kendwadih Colliery, whose signature the witness knows. Ext. M10 is dated 16-9-1971 and is a notice of lay off in form '01' addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, which according to Shri K. C. Dutta bears the signature of Shri R. D. P. Sinha, the Manager of the Kendwadih Colliery Ext. M11 is dated 17-9-1971 and is also a notice of lay off in form '01' and is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and according to Shri K. C. Dutta it bears the signature of Shri R. D. P. Sinha, the Manager of the colliery. The witness identified Shri R. D. P. Sinha's signature. Ext. M12 is the office copy of form '01' dated 15-9-1971 addressed to Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad regarding Bhulanbararee Colliery and, according to Shri K. C. Dutta it bears the signature of Shri K. C. Deo, the Manager of that colliery whose signature the witness identified. Ext. M13, according to Shri K. C. Dutta is an office copy dated 15-9-1971 in form '01' regarding Bhulanbararee Colliery laying off the workmen of that colliery and bears the signature of Shri K. C. Deo the Manager of the colliery. Shri K.C. Dutta next proved the office copy of the letter No. 098123 dated 15-9-1971 (Ext. M14) addressed to the Group Secretary, Indian National Mines Overman, Sirdars and Shotfirers, 'Association' hereinafter called 'INMOSA' and signed by Shri B. G. Pradhan, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer whose signature was identified by Shri K.C. Dutta. Ext. M15, according to Shri K.C. Dutta is the original letter addressed to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, East Indian Coal Co. by the Group Secretary, "INMOSA" and was signed by Shri K. K. P. N. Singh whose signature was identified by the witness. Ext. M16 is the office copy dated 16-9-1971 addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. It is in regard to Bararee Colliery lifting the lay off and according to Shri K. C. Dutta it is signed by Shri Jairam Singh the Manager of the colliery. Ext. M17 is dated 16-9-1971 and is in form '02' addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad regarding Jealgora Colliery and is signed by Shri S. M. Kol, the Manager of the colliery. It was about the lifting of the lay off. The witness identified the signature of Shri S.M. Kole.

Ext. M18 is dated 17-9-1971 and is the office copy in form '02' regarding Kendwadih Colliery addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad bearing the signature of Shri R.D.P. Sinha, Manager of that colliery. The signature of the Manager was identified by Shri K.C. Dutta. Ext. M19 is dated 16-9-1971 and is in form '02' and is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad regarding the lifting of the lay off in Bhulanbararee Colliery. This exhibit bears the signature of Shri K.C. Deo whose signature was identified by Shri K. C. Dutta. Shri K. C. Dutta next proved Exts. M20 to M23 which are the raising statements. These raising statements of different collieries were prepared under the supervision of Shri K. C. Dutta and according to him they were correctly prepared. Ext. M20 is the raising statement in regard to Bararee Colliery and bears the initials of Shri K. C. Dutta. Ext. M21 is the raising statement in respect of Jealgora Colliery and bears the initials of Shri K. C. Dutta. Ext. M22 is the raising statement in respect of Kendwadih Colliery and bears the initials of Shri K. C. Dutta and Ext. M23 is the raising statement in respect of Bhulanbararee Colliery and bears the initials of Shri K. C. Dutta.

11. Cross-examined by Shri P. Chanda on behalf of the workmen Shri K. C. Dutta stated that he has been working in the Labour Bureau since 1948 and at present, he is working as an Office Superintendent of the Labour Department at Jealgora Sub-Area. According to the witness questions regarding labour matters were dealt with by the Labour Bureau although the Manager or the Agent of different collieries had supervision over the workmen of their colliery. Shri K. C. Dutta stated that the Manager and Agent of the four concerned collieries were not under the control of Central Labour Bureau but they took advice from the Bureau. Shri K. C. Dutta further stated that it was not possible for him to state the names of the Mining Sirdars Overmen and Shotfirers who adopted go-slow tactics in the four concerned collieries from memory and further it was not possible for him to say to which shift and from which date they adopted the go-slow tactics from memory. The witness admitted that no document on behalf of the management was filed containing the names of the Overmen and Shotfirers who adopted go-slow tactics. According to the witness it was not necessary to keep all the records regarding the production in all the collieries in the Central Labour Bureau but when times required he had to collect and get the statement prepared by his department. Excepting the raising statements the witness did not prepare any specific chart to show that the workmen of the four collieries had resorted to go-slow tactics.

12. According to Shri K. C. Dutta the raising charts were prepared by Shri K. C. Chatterjee, Bill Clerk of his department. Shri K. C. Chatterjee maintained daily raising figures of all the four collieries. The witness stated that Exts. M20 to M23 were prepared by his department under his supervision and these exhibits were given to the Labour Adviser of the four collieries. Jardine Handerson were the Managing Agents of all the four collieries belonging to the East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., and Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd., but the witness stated that the management did not send any report regarding the go-slow tactics to the office of Messrs Jardine Handerson, Managing Agents. The witness also did not remember if he sent any report regarding the go-slow tactics to the Labour Adviser. He had no knowledge whether go-slow tactics was put up in the agenda of the joint Labour Management meetings which used to take place regularly at the relevant time. The witness did not remember if 7 pit Jealgora Colliery was inundated with water and was closed during the month of August, and September, 1971. Shri K. C. Dutta also did not remember whether there was any inundation in the four collieries in any particular month but stated that there was always apprehension of inundation every year during rains. The witness did not remember if any special messenger was sent for the supply of power to the collieries to the "Ministry of Power", New Delhi because this matter did not come under Central Bureau. The witness denied that he was making a false statement regarding go-slow tactics during the month of September, 1971. Shri B. N. Singh on behalf of the Colliery

warning was issued to the Mining Sirdars. Overmen and Shotfirers in September, 1971.

13. The witness was also cross-examined by Shri P. R. Rakshit on behalf of the Bhulanbararee Coal Company Workers' Union and East Indian Coal Company Workers' Union and stated that he was aware that daily raisings during the rainy season in the collieries are poor as compared to other seasons. The witness admitted that the drop in the daily raisings may also be affected by power failure, load shedding and mining technical difficulties. Shri K. C. Dutta admitted that he personally did not send Exts. M20 to M23 to different authorities and also admitted that the management did not receive any response from the authorities concerned in regard to the letters sent to them in form 'N', '01' and '02'. Shri K. C. Dutta also admitted that in column 5 of Exts. M1 and M2, it is mentioned that there was an illegal strike by the workmen.

14. Now I must deal with the oral testimony produced and the documents filed on behalf of the workmen. As has already been observed above Shri P. Chanda who appeared before the Tribunal for Bihar Coal Miners' Union got himself examined to prove the documents filed by the workmen. It has also been stated that Shri S. S. Mukherjee on behalf of the management and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., admitted Exts. W1 to W4. Ext. W1 is a letter addressed to the Group Secretary, "INMOSA" East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., Bhulanbararee Coal Company Ltd., and is dated 16-9-1971 by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. Ext. W2 is dated 10-11-1971 and is a letter sent by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad to the Secretary, Bihar Coal Miners' Union. Ext. W3 is the letter dated 9-11-1971 addressed to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad by the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer and is on the letter head of East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., and Ext. W4 is the office copy of a letter in form '02' dated 16-9-1971 addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad by the Manager of the Bararee Colliery. Ext. 'X' marked for identification is a printed appeal on behalf of the East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., and Ext. 'Y' marked for identification is also a circular letter signed by Shri P. Chanda, President of the Bihar Coal Miners' Union and is dated 1-9-1971. According to P. Chanda, W.W.1 the document marked 'X' for identification is headed an appeal and according to the witness he received the appeal printed in Hindi as President of the Union. This appeal was issued by Shri S. K. Nargundkar, Executive Adviser, East Indian Coal Company Limited and Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd., and was printed on the last day of August, 1971.

15. According to Shri P. Chanda, Ext. W5 is the copy of a letter signed and issued by Shri K. K. P. N. Singh, Group Secretary, "INMOSA" dated 15-9-1971 addressed to the Executive Engineer, East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., Shri P. Chanda knows the signatures of Shri K. K. P. N. Singh and identifies the same. The copy of the letter was marked Ext. W5. This copy, according to the witness, was served on the Secretary, Bihar Coal Miners' Union by the said Shri K. K. P. N. Singh. Ext. W6 is the note of conciliation proceeding held by Shri A. K. Mitra, Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad who handed over a copy of this note to each of the parties present before him. An objection was raised by Shri S. S. Mukherjee about the marking of Ext. W6 as the document was not signed by Shri A. K. Mitra. I think the objection is well founded and sustain it.

16. Ext. W7 is a true copy of the letter issued by Shri A. K. Mitra, Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad dated 3-12-71 endorsing its copies to the Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi, Manager, Jealgora/Bararee Colliery and Secretary, Bihar Coal Miners' Union, Dhanbad. This letter was marked Ext. W7 but Shri S. S. Mukherjee objected to the marking of this exhibit as this document also does not bear the signature of Shri A. K. Mitra. The objection of Shri Mukherjee is well founded and is upheld. Shri P. Chanda stated that Ext. W8 is the office copy of the letter from the Secretary, Bihar Coal Miners' Union addressed to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., and is dated 23-9-71. The office copy of the letter is signed by Shri Anil Sarkar, Secretary of the Union addressed to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, East W9 is the office copy of a letter by Shri Anil Sarkar, Secretary of the union addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad dated 16-9-71. Ext. W10 is a chart

Mazdoor Sangh also cross-examined the witness and during that cross-examination the witness stated that to adopt a go-slow tactics was a misconduct under the Standing Orders of the colliery and the witness remembered that a letter of

showing lay-off date-wise and pit-wise. This chart is dated 18-9-71 and is signed by Shri Anil Sarkar, Secretary of the Bihar Coal Miners' Union whose signatures were identified by the witness. According to P. Chanda this chart was produced before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. Ext. W11 is the office copy of a letter issued by Shri Anil Sarkar, Secretary, Bihar Coal Miners' Union dated 9-9-71 and is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad with a copy endorsed to the Director General of Mines Safety and Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad. The witness identified the signatures of Shri Anil Sarkar.

17. Cross-examined by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Shri P. Chanda stated that he is not an employee in any of the collieries concerned in the present reference. The witness did not know the where-about of Shri K. K. P. N. Sind. Shri P. Chanda stated that sometime his union issued letters through a Peon Book and sometimes sent the letters without the Peon Book but obtained a receipt from the persons receiving the letters. The witness stated that being the President of the Union he was not concerned with the maintenance of the Peon Book or of the Receipt Book. He also stated that being the President of the Union he is neither acquainted with nor concerned with the system obtaining in his office but the witness stated that he knew the particulars about the chart Ext. W10 which was prepared after obtaining the statement of the workmen of different pits but the witness did not know the names of the workmen from whose statements Ext. W10 was prepared. The witness also did not know if the statements of the workmen from which Ext. W10 was prepared were on any slip or not.

18. Shri Rameshwar Mistry is the second witness examined on behalf of the workmen and is W.W.2. He has stated that he is employed in Jealgora Colliery in No. 2. Pit as a belt conveyor khalasi. He has been working in this capacity for the last eight years. The witness stated that there was no strike on behalf of the workmen in Jealgora Colliery on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971. He also stated that there was no strike of any kind in any of the collieries on those dates but the management of the colliery had laid off the workmen of those collieries. On 9-9-71 the management closed Jealgora and Bararee Collieries. According to W.W.2 the management closed the mines on 14th, 15th and 16th September, as also before those dates on account of shortage of power supply and water inundation in the mines. According to the witness no. 7 pit of Jealgora Colliery was completely closed on account of water inundation not only on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 but before those dates and after those dates also. The workmen working in that pit were given forced leave during that period. The witness stated that he remembered that there were very heavy rains during the relevant period of 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971.

19. Cross-examined by Shri S. S. Mukherjee he stated that he was appointed on 17-1-66 but did not receive any letter of appointment. In August and September, 1971 the witness worked in Jealgora Colliery and is still working there. The witness knew that complaints about the closure of the colliery from 14th to 16th September, 1971 were made to the Labour Department. According to W.W.2 the union of which he was a member made a complaint that Jealgora Colliery was closed on account of shortage of power supply and inundation of water. W.W.2 further stated that he went for work to the colliery on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 but he was not given any work and the Attendance Clerk of the colliery was not prepared to mark his attendance. The witness, however, admitted that he did not file any complaint about the refusal of attendance clerk to mark his attendance. The witness could not state the dates from which the workmen of No. 7 pit were given forced leave by the management. According to the witness about 350 workmen were granted forced leave but no written complaint was made by these workmen who were given forced leave.

20. I have heard Shri S. S. Mukherjee appearing for the old management and for Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Shri P. Chanda appearing for some of the union. On 9-8-73 Shri P. Chanda filed authority on behalf of INMOSSA.

21. At the very outset it must be stated that Shri P. Chanda advanced lengthy arguments on 'lock-out' and also cited many decisions of the Supreme Court on lock-out. I am afraid the question referred to this Tribunal for adjudication relates to laying off of the workmen by the management and hence the question of lock-out is irrelevant and this

Tribunal cannot enlarge the scope of the reference and is bound by the terms of the reference. I am, therefore not dealing with the arguments of Shri P. Chanda on the question of lockout. "Lay-off" and "lock-out" are different conceptions under the Industrial Disputes Act and hence it is not permissible to go into the question of lock-out, when the matter referred to this Tribunal by the Central Government relates to laying off of the workmen on certain dates. I also do not discuss the various decisions cited by him on the question of lock-out.

22. The only question that I have to adjudicate in this reference is whether the management of the four collieries mentioned in the reference ordered laying off of its workmen from 14-9-1971 to 16-9-1971.

23. It may be observed that neither parties have filed the standing orders of the concerned collieries. On the last date of the argument Shri P. Chanda however, filed "standing orders for the coal mining industry". These standing orders according to Shri P. Chanda are standard standing orders.

24. Shri S. S. Mukherjee on behalf of the old management and Bharat Coking Coal Limited submitted that since the workmen resorted to go-slow tactics on the relevant dates, they are not entitled to any compensation in view of the provisions of section 25E(iii) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The relevant portion of which is as follows :—

"Section 25E. Workmen not entitled to compensation in certain cases.—No compensation shall be paid to a workman who has been laid-off—

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii) if such laying-off is due to a strike or slowing-down of production on the part of workmen in another part of the establishment.

25. Shri S. S. Mukherjee's contention has already been stated above that the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers of the four concerned collieries who resorted to go-slow tactics with effect from various shifts beginning from 10.9.71 till 16.9.71 are not entitled to any compensation. Unfortunately the management or the workmen have not produced a single Mining Sirdar, Shot-firer or Overman to prove their case. Shri S. S. Mukherjee placed reliance upon Exts. M20 to M23 which show that daily raisings went down abnormally on the relevant dates about which information was given to different authorities. It is true, as is clear from the records of the Assistant Labour Commissioner that due information was sent from the various collieries to the Conciliation authorities about the workmen having adopted go-slow tactics. In this connection reference may be made to Ext. M1 which is dated 15.9.71 in which it has been mentioned that :

"(a) Earning of the Indirectly effected workmen have badly effected. (b) The Mines Supervisory staff slowed down work thereby disrupting production."

26. Reference also be made to Ext. M2 dated 14.9.71 in which it has been mentioned that (i) "All the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot-firers of No. 2 Pit, Jealgora have resorted to an illegal slow down strike since 13-9-71 (3rd shift); (ii) Earnings of Miners and Trammers have been adversely affected".

27. Ext. M3 dated 16.9.71 contains the following information :

"Indirectly involved workers have been laid off without compensation as because we cannot provide them work due to the illegal strike of 'Go-slow' by Overmen, Mining Sirdars & Shot-firers".

To the same effect are Exts. M4 dated 15-9-71 and Ext. M5 dated 15-9-71.

28. Ext. M8 dated 14-9-71 contains the following annexure :

"(1) All the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot-firers of No. 2 Pit Jealgora have resorted to an illegal slow down strike since 13-9-71 (3rd shift).

(2) Earnings of Miners and Trammers have been adversely affected."

29. Ext. M9 notice of lay off is dated 16-9-71. It has an annexure which is as follows :

"Since Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers have concertedly resorted to "Go-slow" tactics with effect from 1st shift of 15-9-71, work to above number of workmen could not be provided".

The number of workmen mentioned in Ext. M9 is 725 who were laid off and they belong to Kenduadih Colliery.

30. Ext. M10 is dated 16-9-1971. It also has annexure which reads as follows :

"Since Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers have concertedly resorted to "Go-Slow" tactics with effect from 2nd shift of 16-9-1971, work to above number of workmen could not be provided".

In this exhibit the number of workmen which were laid off is mentioned as 273 belonging to Kenduadih Colliery.

31. Ext. M11 is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and is dated 17-9-1971 by the Manager of Kenduadih Colliery, in which it is mentioned that 250 workmen of that colliery had been laid off as Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers have concertedly resorted to "Go-Slow" tactics with effect from 3rd shift of 16-9-1971.

32. Ext. M12 is dated 15-9-1971 and is also addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and in this exhibit it is mentioned by the Manager of Jealgora Colliery that 350 workmen out of the total 1200 workmen have been laid off with effect from 1st shift of 15-9-1971 as the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot-firers of 10 seam Incline of no.2 pit Bhulanbarae Colliery have resorted to slow down production since 3rd shift of 10-9-1971 and 1st shift of 11-9-1971 respectively and work to them could not be provided.

33. Copies of Ext. M1 to M12 were sent to various authorities mentioned in those exhibits on 14th, 15th and 16th September and it cannot be said that these exhibits were manufactured for the purpose of this case. They cannot be said to be an afterthought. Prompt information about the laying off was given to relevant authorities.

34. Before I deal with the other exhibits filed by the management I could like to observe here that the case of the workmen is primarily that the management of the four concerned collieries had declared a lock-out and in the alternative the workmen's case is that there was a lay off of certain workmen. As regards lock-out I have already observed above that the question referred to this Tribunal is about lay off and not about a lockout and this Tribunal cannot travel beyond the terms of the reference. In this connection I would refer to a decision of the Supreme Court reported in Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., and Workmen and others (1950-67) 4 S.C.L.J. page 2307 in which it was held as follows : "From the provisions of Section 10(1)(a) and 10(4) of the Act it appears that while it is open to the appropriate Government to refer the dispute or any matter appearing to be connected therewith for adjudication, the Tribunal must confine its adjudication to the points of dispute referred and matters incidental thereto. In other words, the Tribunal is not free to enlarge the dispute referred to it but must confine its attention to the points specifically mentioned and anything which is incidental thereto".

35. I, therefore, do not agree with Shri P. Chanda that I can go into the question whether the concerned collieries had declared a lockout as strenuously contended by him before this Tribunal. According to him the question of lock-out is incidental to the question of lay off but I do not agree with this contention. As required by Rule 75A of the Rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act, notices of lay-off were sent to the relevant authorities by the management. Rule 75A deals with notice of lay off and reads as follows :—

"(1) If any workman employed in an industrial establishment as defined in the Explanation below sec-

tion 25A (not being an industrial establishment referred to in sub-section (1) of that section) is laid off, then, the employer concerned shall give notices of commencement and termination of such lay off in Forms 0-1 and 0-2 respectively within seven days of such commencement of termination, as the case may be.

(2)

Rule 75A was complied with by the management in the present reference.

36. It is strange that the workmen have not examined any overmen, mining sirdars or shotfirers who are alleged by the management to have adopted go-slow tactics but instead examined Shri P. Chanda, W.W.1 who could have no personal knowledge if workmen had adopted go-slow tactics in the four concerned collieries. Shri P. Chanda was not an employee in any of the collieries concerned in the present reference.

37. Shri S. S. Mukhrjee appearing, for the management and Bharat Coking Coal Limited, admits that there was a lay off of certain workmen in the collieries but according to him that lay off was justified because the workmen had resorted to go-slow tactics and under the circumstances under section 25E (iii) the workmen are not entitled to any compensation.

38. Copies of Exts. M1, M2 and M3 were sent to various authorities as required by Rule 75A of the Rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act. These exhibits are in the required forms. These exhibits clearly show that some of the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers adopted go-slow tactics. Ext. M13 dated 15-9-71 was addressed by the Manager of the Jealgora Colliery to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad informing him that 753 workmen out of a total of 1200 workmen employed in the establishment with effect from 2nd shift of 14-9-71 had been laid off. Ext. M14 was addressed by the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer of the East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., to the Group Secretary, INMOSSA and copies of this exhibit were also sent to the other collieries and also to the Labour Adviser. Paragraph 2 of this exhibit is important and relevant and reads as follows :—

"(2) All allegations to the effect that the mines have been illegally stopped by the management, etc., contained in your letter under reply are baseless and are denied. Since you have noted that Overmen, Mining Sirdars and shotfirers neither resorted to Strike nor to slow-down, kindly confirm that you will ensure normal work and full production will be achieved and in that case the lay-off notices will be withdrawn by us forthwith".

39. In reply to Ext. M14 a letter was sent by the Group Secretary, INMOSSA dated 16-9-71 which is Ext. M15 and the following paragraphs in Ext. M15 are very relevant :—

"Since you have mentioned in your letter that you not illegally stopped the mines I will be very much please to see that you have opened the mines, I can assure you that all my members will report to duty in times.

"I would again like to assure you that we are not only very much interested to ensure normal work and full production but also to improve upon it".

40. Ext. M15 clearly shows that the Group Secretary of INMOSSA was aware of the fact that the concerned collieries had laid off certain workmen on account of go-slow tactics. On receipt of Ext. M15 the Manager of Barare Colliery addressed a letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad in form '0-2' under Rule 75A of the Rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act dated 16-9-71. This exhibit is M16 and by this letter it informed the Regional Labour Commissioner that the lay off had been ended on 16-9-71 at 3 p.m. Copies of Ext. M16 were sent to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, Jealgora and Labour Adviser, Jealgora. To the same effect are Exts. M17 and also Ext. M18 and M19.

41. The other set of evidence produced by the management are Exts. M20 to M23 which show that there was abnormal fall in the daily raisings on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 in all the concerned collieries.

42. Ext. M20 is the statement of daily raisings of coal from 15th August, 1971 to 25th September, 1971 in respect of Bararee Colliery. Ext. M20 shows that on 16th August, 1971 the raising of coal was 819 tons and on 14-9-1971 the raising came down to 38 tons. Ext. M21 is a statement of daily raising of coal for the period from 15-8-1971 to 25-9-1971 in respect of Jealgora Colliery. This exhibit shows that on 16-8-1971 the daily raising of Jealgora Colliery was 546 tons but on 14-9-1971 the raising came down to 39 tons. Ext. M22 is the statement of daily raising of coal for the period from 15-8-1971 to 25-9-1971 in respect of Kendwadih Colliery. This exhibit shows that on 16-8-1971 the daily raising of coal in Kendwadih Colliery was 675 tons and it came down to 370 tons on 15-9-1971. Similarly is the case in Ext. M23 which is in respect of Bhulanbararee Colliery which shows that on 16-8-1971 the daily raising of coal was 453 tons but on 15-9-1971 the raising was nil.

43. According to Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W. 1, Exts. M20 to M23 which are the raising statements of different collieries were prepared under his supervision and they were correctly prepared. Shri K. C. Dutta has stated that Ext. M20 is regarding Bararee Colliery and bears his signature as does Ext. M21 which is in respect of Jealgora Colliery. Ext. M22 is the raising report in respect of Kendwadih Colliery which also bears Shri K. C. Dutta's signature and Ext. M23 is the raising report in respect of Bhulanbararee Colliery and that also bears Shri K. C. Dutta's signature.

44. Shri P. Chanda contended that Shri K. C. Dutta was unable to give the names of the Mining Sirdars, Overmen and Shotfirers who had adopted go-slow tactics in the concerned collieries. Shri K. C. Dutta explained his inability to give the names from memory without consulting records. I do not find anything abnormal in this statement. It was not possible for Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W. 1 to remember the names of all the Mining Sirdars, Overmen and Shotfirers who had adopted go-slow tactics in the concerned collieries. Shri K. C. Dutta also stated that the raising charts were prepared by his department by Shri K. C. Chatterjee, Bill Clerk of Jealgora Office who maintains daily raising figures of all the four collieries. Shri K. C. Dutta further explained that since go-slow tactics were adopted by some of the workmen the management required raising charts to be prepared to assess the position.

45. Shri P. Chanda contended that no report regarding go-slow tactics was sent by the management of the four collieries either to M/s. Jardine Handerson who were the Managing Agents to all the four collieries or to the Executive Adviser. Shri P. Chanda also contended that no reliance can be placed on the statement of Shri K. C. Dutta since he has no knowledge whether the matter of go slow tactics was put in the agenda of the joint Labour Management meetings which used to take place regularly at the relevant time. I find no force in these contentions. Shri P. Chanda did not establish that it was mandatory for the management of the four collieries to send the necessary information about daily raisings to the Managing Agents. Jardine Handerson were only the Managing Agents and were not owners of the collieries and under the circumstances if no information was sent to the Jardine Handerson, no adverse inference can be drawn from that fact.

46. Shri P. Chanda next contended that the fall in the daily raisings on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 might have been due to shortage of power and inundation of power but no evidence has been led on behalf of the workmen that there were shortage of power and inundation of water in the four collieries on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971.

47. The next contention of Shri P. Chanda is that Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W.1 admitted that to adopt go-slow tactics is a misconduct under the standing orders of the colliery. Shri P. Chanda contended that since no disciplinary action was taken against the workmen who had adopted go-slow tactics the statement of M.W.1 could not be relied upon. Unfortunately, the standing orders of the four collieries have not been filed and I cannot say if it was imperative for the

management to initiate proceedings against the workmen who adopted go-slow tactics which was a misconduct. Shri K. C. Dutta has stated that letters of warning were issued to Mining Sirdars, Overmen and Shotfirers in September, 1971. I have no reason to disbelieve the statement which is un rebutted on behalf of the workmen.

48. Shri K. C. Dutta also stated that he was aware that the raisings during the rainy season are poor as compared to other seasons and also admitted that raisings could be affected to power failure, load shedding and other mining technical difficulties. In my opinion this is an honest statement and there is no reason to disbelieve the witness.

49. I have already referred to Ext. M15 which is dated 16-9-71 which was sent to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer by the Group Secretary, INMOSSA. This exhibit clearly shows and proves the case of the management that some of the workmen had resorted to go-slow tactics. On receipt of Ext. M15, the lay-off was ended by the management and information to that effect was sent to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) vide Ext. M16 dated 16-9-71.

50. Since I have come to the conclusion that the workmen had adopted go-slow tactics, I agree with Shri S. S. Mukherjee that the workmen are not entitled to any compensation in view of the provisions of section 25E(III) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

51. Shri P. Chanda also contended that onus lies on the management to prove that some of the workmen of the four collieries had adopted go-slow tactics. According to Shri P. Chanda the management must prove this conclusively. I have referred to all the relevant documents filed by the management and in my opinion the management has conclusively proved that the workmen adopted go-slow tactics and, I, therefore, find no force in the contention of Shri P. Chanda.

52. Shri P. Chanda next contended that there is no proof that information of go-slow or illegal strike was sent to different authorities as stated by Shri K. C. Dutta, M.W. 1. According to Shri P. Chanda to prove this, the management should have produced the Managers or Agents of the collieries. It was for this purpose that I summoned the record of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and I find from that record that information was sent by the management of the four collieries to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and to other authorities regarding go-slow tactics adopted by the workmen. In my opinion the mere fact that the management informed the Assistant Labour Commissioner that they had laid off certain workmen of the four collieries on account of go-slow tactics adopted by them shows the bonafides of the management.

53. Shri P. Chanda drew my attention to paragraph 8 of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme which deals with illegal lock-out. In my opinion paragraph 8 of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme is irrelevant in this reference because we are not dealing with the question of lock-out but with the question of lay off. I have already referred to the decision of the Supreme Court which requires the Tribunal to confine itself to the terms of the reference and I cannot travel beyond its terms.

54. Shri P. Chanda drew my attention to Ext. W5 which is addressed to the Executive Adviser of M/s. East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., by Shri K. K. P. N. Singh, Group Secretary, INMOSSA in which the resorting of go-slow tactics by some of the overmen, mining sirdars and shotfirers has been denied. Ext. W5 however is in contradiction to the letter written by Group Secretary, INMOSSA to the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer which is dated 16-9-71 and is Ext. M15.

55. Shri P. Chanda next drew my attention to Ext. W3 which is dated 9-11-71 and in which it has been stated that in the month of August, 1971 there had been unprecedented rains and this affected the normal working of the collieries and it is also stated in Ext. W3 that power failure by the Power Supply Company was also one of the reasons for affecting normal working of the collieries. In this reference we are however concerned with what happened on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 and not in the month of August, 1971. As has already been observed by me no evidence has

been led by the workmen to prove that there was inundation in the four collieries on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1971 or there was power shortage on those dates. Shri P. Chanda also drew my attention to Exts. W7 and W8. Ext W7 is addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner and contains his comments which, in no way, disprove the case of the management. Ext. W8 is dated 23-9-71 and is addressed to the Dy. Chief mining Engineer by Shri Anil Sarkar, Secretary of the Bihar Coal Miners' Union. Ext. W8 speaks of the workmen having been locked out by the management which question is beyond the jurisdiction of this Tribunal, as the question of lock-out has not been referred to by the Central Government.

56. Shri P. Chanda next drew my attention to Ext. W10 and contended that it shows on what dates the management closed the mines. Ext W10 however, is a carbon copy and no significance can be attached to such an exhibit. Shri P. Chanda repeatedly laid stress that lock-out had been declared by the collieries on the relevant dates but I am afraid that I cannot go into that question.

57. In the end Shri P. Chanda contended that even if the present reference is confined to the question of lay off the lay off was without any just cause and was unreasonable and the workmen are entitled to get full compensation for the entire period of lay off.

58. I am afraid I do not agree with his contention. I have already held above that the management was justified in laying off of the workmen on the relevant dates on account of go-slow tactics adopted by them.

59. Having carefully considered the various contentions raised by the learned representatives of the parties and for the reasons mentioned above, my award is that the workmen of Bhulanbararee, Jealgora and Bararee Colliery are not entitled to any compensation for the period of their lay off from the 2nd shifts of the 14th September, 1971 to the 1st shift of the 16th September, 1971 and that of the Kandwadih Colliery from 16th September, 1971. In view of this award the latter portion of the reference stands automatically answered.

60. Let a copy of this award be forwarded to the Central Government as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

D. D. SETH, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-2012/190/71-LRII.]

S.O. 2990.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudem (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th September, 1973.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Present:

Sri T. Narsing Rao, M.A., LL.B., Industrial Tribunal
(Central), Hyderabad.
Industrial Dispute No. 35 of 1969

BETWEEN

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Kothagudem.

AND

Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Kothagudem.

Appearances:

Sri Krovvidi Narasimham and Sri K. Venkataratnam,
Advocate—for workmen.

Sri V. Gopala Sastry, Assistant Personnel Officer, S.C.
Co. Ltd.,—for Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) through No. 7/23/68-LRII dated 14-10-1969 referred the industrial dispute under Section 7A and Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Workmen and Employers of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, for adjudication by this Tribunal on the following issue:

"Whether the action of the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem in not granting higher start in the grade of Rs. 205—337 for Graduate Clerks employed at the General Manager's Office at Kothagudem is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. The reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 35 of 1969 and notices were issued to both the contending parties. On behalf of the Graduate Clerks of the General Manager's Office at Kothagudem (the Workmen herein), the General Secretary of the Workers Union, Singareni Collieries filed a claims statement. It is inter-alia alleged that prior to the recommendations of the Wage Board in the year 1967, the Clerical Staff had in all three grades and that these workmen were placed in Grade II carrying the scale of Rs. 48—100. The reference to the other grades is not material for the purpose of this dispute. The contention of these workmen was that as they were graduates and were better qualified, they were given a higher start by way of two increments and thus their initial salary was fixed at Rs. 54.00 in the scale of Rs. 48—100. The Graduate Clerks in the Managing Director's Office in the same scale are alleged to have been given a higher start of four increments starting with a basic pay of Rs. 62.00, in the same scale of grade II. There is thus said to be a discrimination in the starting salary of graduate clerks in the same grade and in the establishment. Though these workmen have made representations to the Management for removal of this anomaly, their efforts before no fruits. Consequent to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations, the scale of grade II was fixed at Rs. 205—325. But while implementing these scales, no higher start for the graduate clerks was given and that basic pay of Rs. 205.00 was given to them along with the other non-graduate clerks. It is thus contended that the preferential treatment which the graduate clerks had on their appointment to Grade II was nullified when a similar start of four increments was not given to them while fixing their salaries in the new grade No. II. Consequent to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations scales, the increments in the new scale Grade II are as follows:—"Rs. 205—7—275—10—325". The workmen thus claimed four increments of Rs. 28.00 and thus claimed their fitment at Rs. 233.00 in the new scale. The claim for four increments at higher start in new scale, it is alleged would remove the disparity which was perpetuated in between the graduate clerical staff of the two wings of the same establishment. They thus claim the revision of the basic salary at Rs. 233.00 from 15-8-1967, the date of the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

3. The Management in its counter alleged that the Wage Board recommendations are neither statutory nor binding. However, its recommendations as accepted by the Government have been implemented by the Management at an annual expenditure of Rs. 250 lakhs in the interest of industrial peace. It is specifically averred that there is no category by the designation of Graduate Clerks either in the Mazumdar Award or as modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision prior to the recommendations of the Wage Board. It is also contended that in the Wage Board recommendation no preferential treatment or higher start for the Graduate Clerks was suggested. Thus prior to 1967 the starting pay of Rs. 54.00 in the scale of Rs. 48—100 was given to the graduates as a measure of encouragement and as gesture of goodwill. It is suggested that the preferential treatment was not by way of right. The higher start of Rs. 62.00 to Graduate Clerks in the Managing Director's Office is said to be based on different conditions of service. The office of the General Manager

and the Managing Director's Office are said to be two separate establishments though under the same banner of Singareni Collieries Company Limited. The conditions of service and the customary privileges attached to the staff and officers of these respective offices are said to have sprung out of old practice and the same did not amount to any invidious discrimination. It is further urged that in view of the implementation of Grade II scales as recommended by the Wage Board, in both the establishments fixing the basic salary of the Graduate clerks at Rs. 205.00, no further discrimination exist. By implementation of the scales of Grade II as recommended by the Wage Board these workmen are alleged to have secured a substantial increase of about 40 per cent in their total emoluments. In this view also the preferential treatment now sought by the workmen is alleged to be not justified. The work performed by the graduate clerks in the same grade is alleged to be the same as turned out by other clerks and therefore there is no warrant for preferential treatment. Thus the claim of the workmen for higher start at Rs. 233.00 in the scale of Rs. 205—325, is denied. It is also contended that the reference is bad in law and not maintainable in view of the demands made by the workmen for revision of the grades for the clerical staff pending before this Tribunal in Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967.

4. On behalf of the workmen W.W.1 one of the graduate clerks is examined in oral evidence. Reliance is placed on Exs. W1 to W6 by way of documentary evidence. In rebuttal M.W.1 Cost Accounts Officer of the Singareni Collieries is examined in oral evidence and Exs. M1 to M4 are relied on by way of documentary evidence.

5. Before adverting to the points in dispute, a few uncontroverted facts can be noted here. It is common case that the appointments of graduate clerks in grade II were prior to the year 1967 i.e. prior to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. In the General Manager's Office graduate clerks in grade II were given two increments of Rs. 6.00 and their salaries initially were fixed at Rs. 54.00. Similarly four increments were given as a higher start to the graduate clerks in the Managing Director's Office and their salary in the same scale was fixed at Rs. 62.00. It is also common case that consequent to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations, the scale of grade II from Rs. 205—325 was applied to the graduate clerks in both the establishments. Thus in between the graduate clerks of these two establishments, no further anomaly exists.

6. The contention of the Management is that as per the Wage Board recommendations no preferential treatment is even suggested to the clerks who are better qualified or who are graduates and therefore the question of any preferential treatment while fixing their basic pay in the new scale of Rs. 205—325 arises. The second contention is that as per the recommendations of the Wage Board which are implemented, the clerical staff including the graduates have been receiving a substantial increase in their salaries. It was next contended that in view of Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967 this reference is not maintainable. It was lastly contended that the industry in running in loss and therefore it has no capacity to bear any additional financial commitment.

7. The question of maintainability of this reference in view of Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967 can be conveniently considered at the out set. The reference which is the subject matter of I.D. No. 30 of 1967 relates to the following issue:—

"Subject to the views expressed and recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, and the agreement between the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited and their trade unions referred to, in paragraphs 3 to 6 of Chapter IX of the Wage Board's Report, what further modifications and changes in the categorisation and wage structure recommended by the said Wage Board for West Bengal and Bihar coalfields are necessary to make the said categorisation and wage structure applicable to the workmen of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, having regard to the special conditions obtaining in the Andhra Pradesh coalfields".

The contention of the learned counsel for the Workmen is that the question whether the graduate clerks are entitled to a higher start while fixing their salaries in the new scale of Rs. 205—325 was not specifically in issue, in the former industrial dispute and therefore it cannot be said that the present issue is covered by the former reference. I find considerable force in this contention. The reference which is the subject matter of Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967 is too general and an omnibus one relating to categorisation and wage structure or their modifications. The present issue is a simple one. The claim of the workmen presently is whether the preferential treatment of higher start which they had in comparison to the non-graduate clerks is to be continued even after the implementation of the Wage Board scale relating to Grade II. As this matter is not substantially and directly in issue in Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967 I hold that this reference is maintainable.

8. The other contention of the Management is that consequent to the implementation of the Wage Board scales regarding Grade II from Rs. 205 to Rs. 325, there is substantial increase in the salary of the Clerical Staff and therefore any preferential treatment is not justified. It can be noted that if the scale of Rs. 205—325 to Grade II Clerical Staff is implemented it enured for the benefit of both graduate and non-graduate clerks. The mere fact that under this new scale there has been a substantial increase in the salaries, cannot be said to have a direct bearing on the question of preferential treatment of a higher start to the graduate clerks which was in vogue even upto the date of the implementation of the Wage Board scales. To my mind the increase in salaries as per the new scales does not answer the demand of the workers for preferential treatment, for the simple reason that the preferential treatment sought is among the staff of the same grade and this preferential treatment is sought on the ground of higher qualification.

9. It is true that the Wage Board recommendations did not propose a higher start for the graduate clerks on account of their qualifications of for any preferential treatment vis-à-vis non-graduate clerks. The contention of the learned counsel for the Workmen-petitioners is that even under the Mazumdar Award as modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision there was no provision for preferential treatment yet the Management admittedly gave a higher start of Rs. 52.00 to graduate clerks in the same scale of Rs. 48—100. Thus the non-mention or the absence of a provision for a better and higher start to the graduate clerks in the same grade is said to be of no consequence. The contention in short is that when the Management itself, regardless of any provision to that effect in the Mazumdar Award, has been giving a preferential treatment to the graduates there is no reasons as to why the same treatment should not be continued even after the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. In this very context the learned counsel would rely on paragraph 10 of Chapter XVIII of the Wage Board recommendations, whereunder, it was contended, any amenities or emoluments or better service conditions already existing are protected. Paragraph 10 reads as follows:—

"As we have stated earlier, our recommendations on each issue are the minimum below which no colliery management shall be permitted to go. All existing higher and better rates of wages, allowances, and emoluments and other service conditions, facilities and amenities which are more favourable than those recommended by us shall be protected. We also hope that managements of collieries where such better conditions prevail will continue to give the lead towards higher levels of wages. Although new entrants will be governed by our recommendations we hope that such employers will offer them the higher emoluments prevailing in their establishments".

Though the above para appears to protect better emoluments it does not specifically refer to any preferential treatment in the same grade. It is useful to investigate whether there are grounds to discontinue this preferential treatment. W.W.1 would depose that in Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, Panchayat Raj Department, Zilla Parishads Samithis, Educational Department and Forest Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh preferential treatment is given to the graduate Lower Division Clerks by way of higher start.

Ex. W3 is an abstract of the B.P.Ms. No. 552 dated 26-7-1969, according to this order graduates and persons with higher qualifications appointed as Lower Division Clerks will start at Rs. 110.00 in the revised scale of Rs. 90—160. It would appear that five increments of Rs. 20.00 was added to the basic salary as a higher start for graduates in electricity department. Similarly Ex. W4 is a copy of the G.O.Ms. No. 534 dated 8-11-1969 of the Planning and Panchayat Raj, Graduate L.D. Clerks are given a start of Rs. 110.00 in the revised scales of Rs. 90—160. Ex. W5 is a copy of the G.O.Ms. No. 115 of the Finance Pay Commission, according to which graduates and persons with higher qualifications appointed as Lower Division Clerks were given a start of Rs. 114 in the pay scale of Rs. 90—6—150—7—192. Ex. W6 is a copy of the order of the Chief Conservator of Forests whereunder Graduate Lower Division Clerks were given a start of Rs. 114.00 in the scale of Rs. 90—192. Thus four increments of Rs. 6.00 each were given as a higher start to the graduates. It is also the version of W.W.1 that in Life Insurance Corporation of India and in Banks similar preferential treatment by way of two increments as a higher start are given. The contention of the Management is that in Central Government the graduate clerks are not given any such preferential treatment and that in Electronic Corporation of India Limited, a public sector and Government of India undertaking no such increments are given as a higher start. It is not however denied that in the Banks or Life Insurance Corporation of India, some higher start is being given to the graduate clerks. It might be that the higher start given to a graduate Lower Division Clerk in the State Department may not be of a comparable value. It however appears that even in some of the Government of India undertakings or in the Banks, such preferential treatment exists though in the Central Government services such treatment may not be found. It has to be borne in mind that prior to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations, such a preferential treatment existed under this very Management, regardless of the reasons therefor. The contention of the Management was that apart from the scales being very high, there is a provision for dearness allowance and also a weightage of every three years service is given as per the recommendations, in addition to the bonus. W.W.1 admits that in addition to the basic pay of Rs. 205.00, it draws an allowance of Rs. 45.00 and that for every three years of service one weightage was given by the Management subject to maximum of three such weightages. It is also conceded by him that he draws bonus in addition to the salary. I may again pause and note that these benefits or the increase in emoluments enure to the benefit of all the Clerical Staff of grade II, irrespective of the fact whether they are graduates or non-graduates. The raise in emoluments being uniform, it would not have the effect of taking away, the preferential treatment of the graduate clerks who seek such a treatment on account of their qualifications. It was also the contention of the Management that these graduate clerks have the immediate prospect of being recruited to a higher cadre i.e. to the grade of Pit Office Assistant in the scale of Rs. 305—575. M.W.1 would depose that only the graduate clerks already working has been recruited to these posts. Thus from the prospect of recruitment to this post of higher salary it was contended that the graduate clerks are not entitled for any preferential treatment. I am afraid that this contention has no bearing on the demand in issue. From the above discussion it would emerge that besides the preferential treatment for graduate clerks in the State of Andhra such a treatment by way of a higher start obtains in some of the Central Government undertakings and Banks. What is the quantum of increment that could be given at the start is a different matter. I have noted above that the higher start by way of increments over and above the basic salary varies even from two to four times. However it cannot be lost sight of that the basic salary of a Lower Division Clerk in Singareni Collieries commences from Rs. 205.00 whereas the basic salary of a graduate Lower Division Clerk is Rs. 90.00, as is borne out by the copies of Government Orders referred to above.

10. The present claim of the workmen is for a higher starts at Rs. 233.00 which means four increments of Rs. 7.00 each. One of the relevant consideration would be whether the industry would be in a position to bear the additional financial burden. According to M.W.1 there are 35 graduate clerks in the General Manager's Office and 7 Graduate

Clerks in Managing Director's Office. It can be noted that 7 graduate clerks in the Managing Director's office are not the petitioners herein. For the 42 clerks the Financial commitment, if four increments are given would be Rs. 13 to 14 thousands per annum according to W.W.1. According to M.W.1 if four increments are given to 50 or 55 clerks, the additional commitment would be Rs. 1,600.00 per month and that even if four increments are given the cost of coal per tonne would increase by less than one paise. The contention of the learned counsel for the petitioner-workmen was this additional cost is negligible and that in spite of the alleged prior losses to the Management four Deputy General Manager's posts in the scale of Rs. 1,700.00 to Rs. 2,000.00 were created and that three posts of Account Officers were upgraded. The Management would explain this creation of new posts and upgrading of Account Officers posts on the ground that their salaries were fixed in the year 1949 without any revision till recently and that those posts are not covered by the Wage Board. By the creation of four Deputy General Managers posts the minimum additional expenditure is Rs. 6,800.00 per month. This additional financial commitment was undertaken by the Company in view of the alleged losses which would be averted to hereafter but suffice it to say that even by four increments the additional financial commitment per month would be Rs. 1,600.00. It cannot be said that by giving some higher start the industry would be reduced to any breaking point financially. For a moment it need not be construed that the workmen are entitled to all the four increments as the higher start. Suffice it to say that any additional financial commitment on that score cannot be said to be the last straw on the camel's back. It is true that according to M.W.1 from 1966-67 to 1970-71 the industry has been running in loss to the tune of Rs. 5 crores 42 lakhs. Exs. M2, M3 and M4 are the relevant balance sheets. Ex. W1 would disclose that in the month of May 1973 there was a profit of Rs. 1.87 per tonne. It is conceded by M.W.1 that in 1971-72 there is a profit of Rs. 69 lakhs and that in the year 1972-73 the production has increased and that the accounts for 1972-73 are not yet finalised. Thus according to M.W.1 in the year 1971-72 the industry made some profits. It might be that the profits made for that year or following year may not be sufficient even to wipe out the accumulated losses. It however emerges that the industry is turning the corner. In any view of the matter when by the creation of new posts in spite of accumulated losses, additional financial commitment is undertaken by the Company, a fraction of such additional financial commitment in the interests of industrial peace does not appear to be unreasonable. This leads me to the question as to what number of increments as a higher start should be given to the graduate clerks by way of preference. The tendency of the Management of late not to require a higher qualified person where he is not needed can also be taken into consideration. If a clerical post can be handled by a matriculate there is no reason why the Management should thank of recruiting a higher qualified men like the graduates. It cannot also be lost sight of that the recruitments in the instant case were all made prior to 1967 and the Management willingly gave two increments of Rs. 3.00 each as a higher start to the graduate clerks. The present rate of increment is Rs. 7.00 in the new scale of Rs. 205—325. It hardly needs any mention that a better qualified clerk or a graduate would certainly turn out better work like good drafting etc. For the higher qualification he has acquired it would be unjust if no preferential treatment is given. Above all the accumulated loss of the industry is to be borne in mind. Reconciling the rival claims it appears to me just and reasonable that the graduate clerks are given two increments i.e. Rs. 14.00 over and above the basic salary as a higher start. The additional financial commitment would only be Rs. 800.00 per month and the cost of production would be increased only by less than half a paise per tonne. It can also be noted that by raising the higher start to these clerks no undue enlargement of the financial commitment would be caused, even if the 7 graduate clerks in the Managing Director's Office would demand the same. It cannot be said that there is large number of graduate clerical staff in any other establishments of this Management which would further burden the Management with similar demand. Thus I would answer the reference by fixing the salary of a graduate clerk at Rs. 219.00, giving him two increments of Rs. 7.00 each as a higher start. However having regard to the financial condition of the industry, I order that the payment of the highest start

should commence from 15-8-1973. The above start would be in addition to the increments which they are already drawing.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 14th day of August, 1973.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses examined for Workmen

W.W.1: M. Ramasathanaraya

Documents exhibited for Workmen

Ex.W1: Cost Sheet for month of May, 1973.

Ex.W2: Singareni News Monthly Magazine for April 1972.

Ex.W3: Copy of B.P.Ms.No. 552, dated 26-7-69 of A.P.S.E.B.

Ex.W4: Copy of G.O.Ms.No. 534, Planning and Panchayat Raj (Estt. I) Department, dated 8-11-1969.

Ex.W5: Copy of G.O.Ms.No. 115, Finance (Pay Commission) Department, dt. 24-4-1970.

Ex.W6: Copy of the Reference No. 37056/69/L3, dated 4-5-1970 of the Chief Conservator of forests.

Witnesses examined for Employers.

M.W.1: M. Ranganathan

Documents exhibited for Employers.

Ex.M1: Resolution of Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation Department of Labour & Employment, dt. 21-7-67.

Ex.M2: Balance Sheet for the year 1971-72.

Ex.M3: Working resolution page 2 of the Balance Sheet for the year 1971-72.

Ex.M4: Profit and Loss Account on page 11 of the Balance sheet for the years 1971-72.

Sd/- Illegable
Industrial Tribunal
[No. 7/23/68-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 8th October, 1973

S.O. 2991.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1, Dhanbad) in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Keshalpur Colliery of Messrs North Keshalpur Colliery Company Private Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th September, 1973.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 21 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of North Keshalpur Colliery of Messrs North Keshalpur Colliery Company Private Limited, P.O. Katrasgarh, (Dhanbad)

AND
Their Workmen

Present :

Mr. Justice D. D. Seth (Retd.), Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the old management—Shri Baldeo Raj Sachdeva, Managing Director with Shri B. Lal, Advocate.

For the Bharat Coking Coal Limited—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri H. N. Singh, Vice-President Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat, Jharia.

State : Bihar

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 25th September, 1973.

AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. L/2012/25/72-LRII dated New Delhi, the 14th June, 1972 passed by the Central Government in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and the said schedule runs as follows :—

"Whether the action of the management of North Keshalpur Colliery of Messrs North Keshalpur Colliery Company Private Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad, in stopping Sarvashri Dharani Mallik, Surface Trammer and Lilu Mallik, Underground Trammer from duty with effect from the 8th November, 1971, is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

2. The dispute has been settled out of Court. A memorandum of settlement dated 25-9-73 has been filed today in Court. I have gone through the terms of settlement and I find them quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award should not be made on the terms and conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Settlement. I accept it and make an award accordingly. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the award.

3. Let a copy of this award be sent to the Central Government as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

D. D. SETH, Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
(NO. 1) AT DHANBAD.

In the matter of :

Reference No. 21 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to North Keshalpur Colliery,
AND
Their Workmen

Memorandum of Settlement

Without prejudice to the respective contentions, the parties to the dispute in the above mentioned Reference have settled the matter in dispute amicably as per terms hereinafter stated:

1. That Shri Dharani Mallik, one of the workmen concerned in the above Reference will be employed as Trammer at North Keshalpur Colliery with effect from 1st October, 1973 without any back-wages.

2. That Shri Lilu Mallik, the other concerned workmen in the above Reference has already been working as an Underground Trammer in West Mudidih Colliery, which now vested in Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the workman concerned has no other and/or further claim whatsoever.

3. That the above two workmen will however be given continuity of service. They are also entitled to the benefit of proportionate earned leave, provided they put in requisite qualifying attendance during the remaining period of the current year.

4. That Shri H. N. Singh, Vice President, Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat, Jharia, the representative of the workmen shall be paid a sum of Rs. 100 towards the cost of the proceedings.

5. That in case Shri Dharani Mallik does not report for duty within a fortnight from the date of this Settlement, he shall have no right to claim employment whatsoever.

6. That the above terms finally resolve the dispute between the parties and there is, therefore, no subsisting dispute for adjudication in the present Reference.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that the above terms of the Compromise may kindly be accepted and the Award passed in terms thereof.

For Employers

For Workmen

(H. N. SINGH, Vice President.
Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat.

(Illegible)

For Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

[No. L-2012/25/72-LR.II]

KARNAIL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2992.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपबन्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स गोआ मिनरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मॉर्मगाओ (गोआ) के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बन्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है,

यतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रकृत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार (तद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, संख्या 2, बम्बई को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या मैसर्स गोआ मिनरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मॉर्मगाओ बन्दरगाह के प्रबन्धतंत्र की अपने श्रमिक श्री विष्णु बी. दोलवायकर, नाविक की जो “स्पूतनिक” नामक लांच में नियोजित था, 1 अगस्त, 1972 से सेवाएं समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

[संख्या एल-36012/1/73-बी. एण्ड डी.]

वी. शंकरालिंगम, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1973

S.O. 2992.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Goa Minerals Private Limited, Mormugao (Goa), and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Messrs Goa Minerals Private Limited, Mormugao Harbour in terminating the services of their workman, Shri Vishnu B. Volvoicar, Sailor, employed in launch “Sputnik” with effect from the 1st August, 1972, is justified?

If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

[No. L-36012/1/73-P&L]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

का० आ० 2993.—यतः मैसर्स गोआमिनेरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मॉर्मगाओ (गोआ) के प्रबन्धतंत्र और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व जम्बुनाथा लौह अयस्क और रेड ग्रीन्साइड खान श्रमिक यूनियन पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः उक्त कम्पनी और यूनियन ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्ति के माध्यस्थ के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यस्थ करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

यतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थ करार को, जो उसे 22 सितम्बर, 1973 को मिला था, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

करार

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन करार के बीच

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व

करने वाले :

- (1) श्री जी० बासाहप्राह,
- भागीवार,
- मैसर्स गोआमिनेरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मॉर्मगाओ, पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली।

कर्मचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व

करने वाले :

1. श्री ए० एस० मालेबेसुर,
- अध्यक्ष,
- जम्बुनाथा लौह अयस्क और रेड ग्रीन्साइड खान श्रमिक यूनियन, पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली।

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री जी० नारायणस्वामी, सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बैल्लारी के माध्यस्थ के लिए एतद्वारा निर्देशित करने का करार किया गया है।

विलिखित विवादप्रस्त विषय :

“क्या मैसर्स गोआमिनेरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मॉर्मगाओ (गोआ) के प्रबन्धतंत्र की, श्री बुडेन, दैनिक दर पर काम करने वाले कर्मकार को सेवाओं को समाप्त करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है।”

- (2) बिबाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण, जिसमें अन्तर्दलित स्थापन का उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है।
- (3) यदि कोई संघ प्रभनगत कर्म-कारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो तो उसका नाम।
- (4) प्रभावित उपग्राम में नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या :
- (5) बिबाद द्वारा प्रभावित या संभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या :

1. श्री जी० बासाह्माह, भागीदार, मैसर्स गोम्गागुरुसन्ध्याभाह् एण्ड ब्रदर्स पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली।

2. श्री ए० एस० मालेबेन्नुर, अध्यक्ष, जम्बुनाथा लोह अयस्क और रेड ओक्साइड खान श्रमिक यूनियन, पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली।

जम्बुनाथा लोह अयस्क और रेड ओक्साइड खान श्रमिक यूनियन, पापिनायाकानाहाल्ली, होस्पेट तालुक, बेल्लारी जिला, मैसूर राज्य।

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हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि मध्यस्थ का विनिश्चय हम पर बाध्य कर होगा। मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट तीन मास की कालावधि या इतने और समय के भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित करार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाये, देगा। यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो मध्यस्थ के लिए निदेश स्वतः रद्द हो जायगा और हम नये मध्यस्थ के लिए बातचीत करने को स्वतंत्र होंगे।

दिनांक, 8 जुलाई 1973

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

ह०/- (जी० बासाह्माह) भागीदार, मैसर्स गोम्गागुरुसन्ध्याभाह् एण्ड ब्रदर्स।

ह०/- (ए० एस० मोलेबेन्नुर) अध्यक्ष, जम्बुनाथा लोह अयस्क और रेड ओक्साइड खान श्रमिक यूनियन।

साक्षी :

(1) ह०/- (एच० सी० जोशी) स्टेनोग्राफर, सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) का कार्यालय, बेल्लारी।

(2) ह०/- (के० नजीर हुसैन खान) निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क, सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) का कार्यालय, बेल्लारी।

[संख्या एल-29013/4/73-एल० आर०-4]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3 Oct. 1973.

S.O. 2993.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of Messrs. Goggagurusanthiah and brothers, Papinayakanahalli and their workmen represented by Jambunatha Iron Ore and Red Oxide Mines Workers Union, Papinayakanahalli;

And whereas the said company and the Union have by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section(3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 22nd September, 1973.

Agreement

Agreement under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between :—

Representatives of the Employers	Representative of the Workmen.
1. Shri G. Basaiah, Partner, M/s. Goggagurusanthiah & Brothers, Papinayakanahalli.	1. Shri A.S. Malebennur, President, Jambunatha Iron ore & red Oxide Mines Workers Union, Papinayakanahalli.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitration of Shri G. Narayanaswamy, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bellary.

Specific matters in dispute :

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs. Goggagurusanthiah and brothers, Papinayakanahalli post, Bellary District, in terminating the services of Sri. Buden, daily reted workmen is justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled? "

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking.

1. Shri G. Basaiah, Partner, M/s. Goggagurusanthiah & Bros., Papinayakanahalli.	2. Shri A. S. Malobennur, President, Jambunatha Iron ore & red Oxide Mines Workers Union, Papinayakanahalli.
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(iii) Name of the Union is any represented the workmen in question. Jambunatha Iron Ore & Red Oxide Mines Workers Union, Papinayakanahalli, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, Mysore State.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertakings is 150.

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected are likely to be affected by the dispute is 1.

We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make his Award within a period of three months or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the Award is not made within the period aforementioned the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Dated the 8th July 1973.

Representatives of the Employers Representative of the Workmen

1. Sd/—(G. Basaiah) Partner, M/s. Goggagurusanthiah & Bros.	Sd/—(A. S. Malebennur) President, Jambunatha Iron Ore & Red Oxide Mines Workers Union.
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Witnesses.

1. Sd/—(H. C. Joshi) Stenographer, Office of the A.L.C. (C), Bellary.	2. Sd/—(K. Nazeer Hussain Khan) L.D.C. Office of the A.L.C. (C), Bellary.
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[No. L-29013/4/73-LR-IV],

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2994.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ब) के उपखंड (6) के परन्तुक के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में एक अधिसूचना भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या क्र. आ. 220 (ई) तारीख 13 अप्रैल, 1973 द्वारा संक्युटिटी पेंपर मिल, हौशंगाबाद को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 13 अप्रैल, 1973 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ब) के उपखंड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त उद्योग जो उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 13 अक्टूबर, 1973 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[संख्या एस-11025/11/73-एल. आर.-1]

एस. एस. सहस्रनामान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 1973

S.O. 2994.—Whereas the Central Government being satisfied that public interest so required, had declared by a notification made in pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), being the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 220 (E) dated the 13th April, 1973 the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 13th April, 1973;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 13th October, 1973.

[F. No. S. 11025/11/73-LR-I]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2995.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुटुम्ब पेंशन अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 3103, तारीख 25 जुलाई, 1969 को अधिव्रत करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्री आई. एच. व्यास को उक्त अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाई गई स्कीम और कटुटुम्ब पेंशन स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी रेल कम्पनी, महापत्तन, खान या तेलक्षेत्र या नियंत्रित उद्योग से संबंधित किसी

स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी ऐसे स्थापन के संबंध में, जिसके एक से अधिक राज्य में विभाग या शाखाएँ हों, सम्पूर्ण गुजरात राज्य के लिए निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए. 12016/12/73-पी. एफ. 1]

टी. के. रामाचन्द्रन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st October, 1973

S.O. 2995.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3103, dated the 26th July, 1969, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri I. H. Vyas to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Gujarat for the purposes of the said Act, and the scheme and the family pension scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry on in relation to an establishment having departments or branches in more than one State.

[No. A-12016/12/73-PF-1]

T. K. RAMACHANDRAN, Under Secy.

(मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त केन्द्रीय का कार्यालय)

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2996.—यतः मैसर्स सन्दूर मैंगनिज एण्ड आयरन ओरस लिमिटेड, (नियोजक) ने नीचे की अनुसूची में वर्णित अपने स्थापनों के संबंध में 31-12-72 को समाप्त होने वाले लेखा वर्ष के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस के संदाय की कालावधि को बढ़ाने के लिए बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 19(ख) के अधीन आवेदन दिया है।

और यतः यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि समय बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण है, मैंने भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. डब्लू. बी-20(42)/65 तारीख 28 अगस्त, 1965 के साथ पीठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 के खंड (ख) के परन्तुक द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए 5-9-73 को उक्त नियोजक द्वारा उक्त बोनस के संदाय की कालावधि को अधिनियम की धारा 19 के खंड (ख) के अधीन बोनस के संदाय की अंतिम तारीख से 1 महीने (अर्थात् 30-9-72 तक) बढ़ाने का आदेश दे दिया है।

अब इसे उक्त स्थापन के नियोजक और सभी कर्मचारियों की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

अनुसूची

नियोजक/नियोजकों	स्थापन
का नाम और पता	इस्कट्रो मैटोलॉर्जिकल उद्योग
श्री सन्दूर मैंगनिज एण्ड आयरन ओरस	व्यासनाकर उद्योगी माहन्स,
लि० लाहोदरी भवन, यशवन्त नगर पो० ओ०	
सन्दूर जि० बिलारी, मैसूर राज्य	

[सं० बी० ए० 16(20)/73 एल० एस० 1]

Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1973

S.O. 2996.—Whereas an application has been made under Section 19(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by Messrs Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. (employer) in relation to their establishments mentioned in the Schedule below for extension of the period for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ending on 31-12-1972

And whereas being satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to extend the time I have, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to clause (b) of Section 19 of the said Act read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. WB. 20(42)/65 dated the 28th August, 1965, passed order on 5-9-1973 extending the period for payment of the said bonus by the said employer by 1 month (i.e. up to 30-9-1973) from the last date for payment of bonus under clause (b) of Section 19 of the Act.

Now this is published for information of the employer and all the employees of the said establishment.

SCHEDULE

Name and address of the employer (s)	Establishment (s)
The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Ltd., Lohadri Bhawan, Yashwant Nagar, B.O. via Sandur Bellary Distt., Mysore State.	Mines at Deogiri, Electro Metallurgical Industry, Vyasankore.

[No. BA-16(20)/73-LS. I]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

क्र. आ. 2997.—यतः मैसर्स कोल माइन्स एथोरिटी सोहागपुर (नियोजक) ने नीचे की अनुसूची में वर्णित अपने स्थापनों के संबंध में 31-12-72 को समाप्त होने वाले लेखा वर्ष के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस के संदाय की कालावधि को बढ़ाने के लिए बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 19(ख) के अधीन आवेदन किया है।

और यतः यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि समय बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण हैं, मैंने भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. डब्लू बी-20(42)/65 तारीख 28 अगस्त, 1965 के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 के खण्ड (ख) के परन्तुक द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 5-9-73 को उक्त नियोजक द्वारा उक्त बोनस के संदाय की कालावधि को अधिनियम की धारा 19 के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन बोनस के संदाय की

अंतिम तारीख से 1 महीने (अर्थात् 30-9-73 तक) बढ़ाने का आदेश दे दिया है।

अब इसे उक्त स्थापन के नियोजक और सभी कर्मचारियों की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

अनुसूची

नियोजक/नियोजकों	स्थापन
का नाम और पता	बिरसिंह पुर बुरहार नं० 1, बुरहार
कोल माइन्स एथोरिटी सोहागपुर एरीया	नं० 3, अम्लई सेंट्रल यूनिट ग्राम
पो० ग्रो० धनपुरी जिला सहडोल	बुरहार एण्ड अम्लई रंगता भादरा
मध्य प्रदेश	कोलरीस

[सं. बी. ए. 16(23)/73/एल. एस. न. 1]

ग्रार० जे० टी० डी० डीमेलो, मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1973

S.O. 2997.—Whereas an application has been made under Section 19(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by Messrs Coal Mines Authority Sohagpur Area (employer) in relation to their establishments mentioned in the Schedule below for extension of the period for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ending on 31-12-1972.

And whereas being satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to extend the time I have, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to clause (b) of Section 19 of the said Act read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. WB. 20(42)/65 dated the 28th August, 1965, passed order on 5-9-1973 extending the period for payment of the said bonus by the said employer by 1 month (i.e. up to 30-9-1973) from the last date for payment of bonus under clause (b) of Section 19 of the Act.

Now this is published for information of the employer and all the employees of the said establishment.

SCHEDULE

Name and address of the employer(s)	Establishment(s)
Coal Mines Authority	Birsingpur No. 1,
Sohagpur Area P.O. Dhanpur,	Burhar No. 3,
Distt. Shahdol, (M.P.)	Amlai Central Unit of Burhar and Amlai Rungta Bhadra Collieries.

[No. BA 16(23)/73-LS. 1]

R. J. T. D' MELLO, Chief Labour Commissioner (Lab.)

